THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

SPEECH OF THE HON. ANDREW J. HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Loyal League of Washington were addressed to night, at the Fair Building, by Governor Hamilton and General Logan. The building was occupied by several thousand people, at least a fourth of whom were ladies. The enthusiasm was very great, and every allusion to the President or Congress was received by the crowd with demonstrations of disrespect of the former and appreciation of the latter.

General Schenck was chosen Chairman, and having briefly eulogized the soldiers and sailors their efforts for our country, and lauded the grand results achieved through the Loyal Leagues in encouraging to a successful ending the late Rebellion, introduced Governor Hamilton, of Texas, who in substance spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR HAMILTON'S ADDRESS.

If some years hence any of us shall remember the late struggle, tear aside the veil of the past and look back upon this occasion when we met to confer what was to be done with traitors, we shall wonder that we ever had any misgivings as to the results of the Rebellion, and that there had been those who had doubted that its props and influences of the past would have to give way. Four years of war, anxiety, and suffering seem not to have brought the people of this country to the conclusion that all the points of the controversy had been settled. Slavery, which we admitted as a legal institution, is no more. But let us not suppose we can stop where we are, and believe it does not exist. The Constitutional amendment you revert to the South, and throw us back upon that doctrinized idea of State Rights which we had thought a question settled. We hear it now opposed that the Government shall surround and protect the American citizen. The members of Congress representing the loyal sentiments of the people of the country have said it is not enough that simple protection be guaranteed, but it is best that the Executive give the Southern people a chance to decide whether the late rebellious States are loyal or not. I was one sent South to invite the people back to loyalty. I did not think the Executive had the authority to decide alone what was necessary; but I held that Congress had the power to determine what was essential to be a republican form of government. It was giving an opportunity to allow the people the chance to illustrate which of the lessons of the past they properly appreciated. The Executive is but the servant of the law-making people. He has no more power to say what shall be done than you or I. (Applause.) Where was derived the power to decide by any one man what was necessary to return these States? It is not at all with the Executive, but with the political department of the Government to say what shall be done with any enemy of the Government, whether native or foreign. I wonder why it is that this Government has so little power over local enemies, while over foreign it is despotic. It seems to be an idea that our Government has less power than other Governments. It is a mistake; we have as much, if not more, but the idea is to locate where these differences are. I was directed to perform the duties of Governor, for the reason they had overthrown their laws. Texas was not in a corporate capacity; and so they told the Texans, however much they might refuse, the Government had the right to take all their property under any circumstances when it could be turned to the account of the enemy. The slaves of the South could not league themselves with either side, but we know they were in sympathy with us. When the war ended the Provisional Governors were directed to go and call conventions of citizens, but the negroes were citizens when the war ended, and yet were not recognized. I rejoice that the Civil Rights bill did pass, though I contend that the negro was a citizen. He was willing to fight, to die, to stand up for his country. Whence came the power of the President to state that any one class of citizens known to have been loyal should have been kept out of their rights and privileges, while Rebels were cordially admitted? But we never shall go through this trouble without going back. We shall have to get bravely over the feeling of negro worshippers—negro lovers. The backneyed phrase that this is a "white man's government" is a lie. It's a free man's government, for those of every clime and hue who would offer their lives in its behalf. If it be a white man's government, why is the black man of New York enjoying the elective franchise, subject to draft, taxation, and public responsibilities? What is he? It may not be your taste to be his equal. Are you willing to take the start and run the race with him and be his superior? If you were to attempt to drive them from you you would starve to death. It was a problem whether they would work, but that had been settled; and in the South it was a matter of dispute whether the white man would work or not. Some months ago the Southerners were asking, "What will you do with us? Let us remain here. Do not drive us off." They pleaded for bare existence. I assured them the Government would protect and aid them, but they must take the oath. Well, after they took the oath, and found nobody was hurt nor in any way interfered with, and that the courts were doing nothing, and in seizing property they were getting pardons, and from abject humility they strode to the coolest arrogance, and were asking what it were best to accept. They proclaim the radicals worse than Abolitionists, and declared "Andy just the man, for he is going to put his foot upon the neck of them d—d Yankees. Down with the radicals! He will protect us." And Johnson, instead of putting the Government upon the rock of eternal justice to all, is returning it back to these treason-plotters of the past and national haters of the present. The President claims himself as the judge of the character of the new Governments, and in this arose all our evil. Congress is the power derived direct from the people, but the President is only the Executive. I envy not the man who could render such a verdict as has Mr. Johnson. Let those who are to meet in the splendid function of petty prodigals, covered all over with bread and butter, rollic with their feast. They propose, if they succeed, to pay the debt of the Government, provided the South is allowed a due portion to pay her debt. Randall, as clever a man as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship, is in charge of the crew. He is to settle that little debt you know contracted by the family trouble. Of course the orphans North are to be taken care of, but those of the South shall not be neglected. A mutual benefit is less expense. Those who lost their all in the dear Confederacy must have Government patronage to regain their feet. Poor Jeff. Davis, his mighty mind and intellect should not be lost to the States, and, of course, he would not be punished more than any of us. What has he done that's a crime? Expel that Yankee Congress with bayonets, and take us back into our seats. We never went out of the Union. That's the programme. I read something on the 22d of February about somebody saying around this city that "the Constitution had been stuck in a pigeon-hole; when I came into office I took it out, and have undertaken to carry out the letter of that document." Did that incoherent man purpose to libel a martyred President, in the imputation he had not been guided by that instrument? God forbid! There is not a Christian in the land but questions the taking off of our beloved Lincoln. Did this wiseacre of last February find in his reading of that interesting paper that, if a rebellion had broken out and lasted four years, and the Government was successful, he should, by virtue of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, decide who should be the citizens? We look to Congress—they have deliberated this matter, and although I have been impatient, I am content with: their patriotism, ability, and cool judgment, believing to be such as no other Congress can lay claim to. All they have done I am content with what they have proposed is good. Three fifths of the slaves of the South now remain free, and to refuse them countenance as citizens is an outrage. They count him as not worthy to be considered in the selection of legislators. But when they come to Congressional Districts he must be counted, as the force must be kept sufficiently large here in Washington to fight Yankees. As Provisional Governor of Texas I was willing that the Legislature should allow blacks to vote under property and educational restrictions, but even that was scouted and rejected: and how now are you to determine that a black man shall be proscribed? We are Pharisees, holding up our hand, "We are holier than thou." But the negro is free; can buy a home, own a house, raise a family; and although men may sneer at his being invited to a white man's house, he will have the high privilege of inviting to or refusing him his. Whether Congress will do its whole duty or not, I cannot tell. A sense of public danger is abroad. It is strange, is it not? Twelve months ago, when the war ended, all was security. But we now are constantly being advised that such and such tends to a revolution. Don't you discern the old days of the Dred Scott decision? It is the duty of men upon the watch tower to remain there, and never leave their place. (Applause). I would feel easier if this Congress would remain here, when a minority can bring on a revolution. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. With the rights and interests of her citizens all protected, we will leave the cause in the care and keeping of Him who watches over all, and we will have in the future a grand country, the land of the free and home of the brave.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday—Interesting Speech of General Sherman—His Own Reminiscences of an Eventful Life—Chief Justice Chase's Address at the Alumni Dinner.

HANOVER, N. H., July 19.—The Commencement of Dartmouth College took place to-day. Major-General Sherman, Chief Justice Chase, Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, Senator Patterson, Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, and a large number of other distinguished guests, were present, together with an immense audience. The graduating class numbered 42, and the orations all indicated a high order of ability in the speakers. Among the degrees conferred was that of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) upon General Sherman. President Smith, of the College, in a few happy remarks conferring it, called upon the General for a speech. On stepping forward to comply, General Sherman was received with the wildest expressions of delight.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is beyond my power or the power of any living creature to fill one-half the picture your worthy President has just painted. I am afraid you are doing what was done in the early part of the war, elevating men far above their ability, and letting them down pretty hard. (Laughter and applause.) Nevertheless, as in former parts of my life, I will try and discharge the duty assigned to me humbly and to the best of my ability, and turn with pleasure to the men to whom we have been listening with so much delight. The array of ladies and gentlemen before us, of mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers, attests the interest that is felt in you and the hopes they entertain of you, now that you are about leaving your teachers, who have been fitted by former experiences, by the study of books, and by association with other men, to impart knowledge to you that will fit you for the life before you. Unfortunately for me, I was not so favored as you have been, and I regret it now and shall regret it to the end of time. I was compelled to pick up what little knowledge I possess by grasping it, as it were, through brambles, and I sometimes had my hand pretty sharply pricked, too. You have had those around you who have gladly told you everything you desired to know, whose minds were well stored with the richest learning of the past. And now, young men, you must look out for yourselves. (Applause.) Your ship is about to sail on an unknown sea. You have your charts and your compass; see that you steer your course properly, that you watch your compass, and do not allow your minds to be turned aside by the scudding of the sea or the winds across your sails, but follow your compass, and you will just as surely arrive at your destination as honesty will produce a good man. (Applause.) My young friends, I remember that twenty-six years ago I stood as you now stand, about to go forth to do whatever might fall to my share, and I now find myself here in the presence of men who were graduates of this College before I was born. It appears to me almost like sacrilege for me to stand up in their presence and attempt to give advice or instruction, and I would not presume to say one word had not your honored President asked me to do it; probably for some reason unknown to me. (Applause.) When I graduated, I was told, in plain English—not in Latin—(laughter) that I had finished, and was qualified in natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, and so forth. To prove that I was so qualified, I was sent down to Florida to catch Indians. I did not see the logic of it then, nor do I now; but I had to go. I went from place to place in that country, and finally I brought up in Charleston; and whether I had a foresight of what was coming, if that could be, or whether it was by the directing hand of Providence, who rules all things, I certainly was a wanderer in those days, and I united through the marshes of the Santee, the Edisto, and the Savannah rivers, obtaining knowledge which has since been of value to the nation. (Cheers.) Again, by what seemed a Providential accident, I was sent to take testimony about some lost saddles and bridles—value, nothing; but nevertheless those lost saddles and bridles took me into a region of country, the knowledge of which afterwards proved to be of the greatest importance to the people of New Hampshire and the civilized world. I went to Marietta and Chattanooga and stayed six weeks, and in that short time gained knowledge which has since, I think, repaid the mileage paid me at ten cents per mile. (Applause.) Shortly afterwards, just about twenty years ago, I remember sitting with many young officers—Braxton Bragg was one—at the dining table of the Hon. James Pettigrew. I believe the best Union man present will not doubt the loyalty of Mr. Pettigrew, for he was loyal in 1851. He was the only loyal intelligent man in Charleston during the Rebellion, and he is loyal now. Mr. Pettigrew listened to our complaints that our future looked poor, and that the only promise held out to us was a brevet major commission and command of some little post on the New England coats. He told us: "Gentlemen, do not be alarmed: there is a Providence guides this world, and you young men will yet have to await an opportunity to put your talents to use." His language gave us encouragement. The Mexican war soon broke out, and I was sent to California, where in my wanderings I saw the first pieces of gold discovered, and watched its magical effect upon the whole world. The discovery of that gold gave millions to America, and I doubt much whether, if that gold had not been discovered, the nation would have managed to work out the problem of finance which the war of Rebellion had raised, and preserved its present glorious position. That gold gave us wealth and credit abroad, and a strength and durability which survived the war. After some years I again went South, and all at once I paused to see and feel in the very air that we were upon the verge of a sectional war. I had heard it spoken of in Charleston. We had laughed and joked over it at the mess table. I had heard it discussed by politicians; I had heard General Scott say we were upon the eve of war; but my mind never realized it until the spring or summer of 1860, when I was in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Then, for the first time, I saw that it was not all talk. That cry of wolf, wolf, meant something, and that civil war was upon us sure enough; and what has been the issue? You all know it has been a short war to the world at large, but long enough to us during those dark days which formed the early part of it. All I will say is that in that war arose men, one by one, equal to the emergency, until the war closed and the nation was saved. (Applause.) And now, young gentlemen, I ask you to look at these men and your future. They are like yourselves. Look at General Grant, a modest, plain, bold, brave, unchanging gentleman, with the simple idea to do what is right, and nothing will turn him aside from that. A more modest man than George H. Thomas exists not on earth. If he were present, you could not begin to get him to stand up here; and Phil. Sheridan would infinitely rather, with sabre in hand, ride down the Rebel line than enter this room and stand in my place. (Cheers.) General Meade is an accomplished gentleman and scholar, and would fill this place far better than I. (Cheers.) Thus you see that during the war men have risen to the highest positions, and stand there now, not one of whom pretends to be above you; and this teaches the simple lesson that with honesty of purpose you can master every problem if you go at it with a good purpose and a determination to do so. There is no doubt of that, in my judgment. It requires, of course, a great intellect to become a renowned judge or lawyer or man of science, but for a man of business, for the thousand and one employments that give tone and temper to the country, any young man with a good, honest heart can master them. For the art of war, in which renown seems thrust upon us, all that is required is nerve, honor, courage, and faith in the flag that wins, and wins always. I will not occupy more of your time, for I have seen ladies and gentlemen standing here for five long hours patiently, and you must be tired. I know you will say amen to the words I have spoken to these young men, and give them a parting and cheerful word as they leave your little village of Hanover, and start out into that world which is not so dark and full of bad people as has been represented. There are a great many good people in the world. You will find them wherever you go, and you will find people alike wherever you go, for they are all pretty much as God Almighty designed them. Therefore, young gentlemen, wishing you a happy passage through the sea of life, I bid you farewell. (Cheers.)

The commencement exercises terminated with a prayer from the Rev. Dr. McConch, of Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland.

SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AT THE ALUMNI DINNER.

The Alumni dinner was held at Dartmouth Hotel, and was presided over by Chief Justice Chase. When the cloth was removed he said:—

We meet under auspicious circumstances. The heavens smile benignantly upon us, and the day appears to be made expressly for our gratification. Our country, if not absolutely at peace, is yet approaching peace, and that, we hope, rapidly; and we trust the time is not far distant when all the States will again be gathered around the common table of Uncle Sam to partake of his richest bounties (cheers), partaking of them under the old Stars and Stripes, which now float, thanks to our brave generals, over the length and breadth of the land, dallying with every breeze under the whole heavens. (Cheers.)

Judge Chase then introduced Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, who eulogized the College, after which General Sherman was called upon by the Chief Justice.

GENERAL SHARMAN'S SPEECH.

The General said he believed in gatherings for several purposes, especially around a dinner table. He thought that Congress would do a great deal better if the members would take a hearty dinner together once a week. He had asked his friend the Chief Justice whether he believed any member had ever changed his vote on any material question by reason of any debate, and he had answered "No." Congress debated a great deal, and talked a great deal, but it was all for the ear of the public, and made no impression on those present. When men met together severally and exchanged views, they were more likely to agree than when in public, with reporters and listeners around them. On such occasions consistency required them to maintain the position they had taken; he therefore held that there was too much public speaking in the country, and that our social and friendly gatherings were too few.

In conclusion, General Sherman spoke of the pleasure his visit afforded him, of his meeting old friends, and talking with them of those near and dear to them who had been in the war. He named several who had particularly distinguished themselves, and these reminiscences gave great pleasure to his audience.

The Rev. Dr. McTosh followed in an eloquent appeal for unity between England and America, and was followed by Mayor Lincoln and others. Some 400 guests enjoyed the entertainment.—*New York Tribune.*

A National Labor Congress.

A National Labor Congress, representing the various trade societies in the United States, will convene in Baltimore on the 20th of next month. Many things pertaining to the interests of labor, and which should demand the earnest and careful considerat on of workingmen, will doubtless be brought before this important and, we think, necessary Congress. The chief difficulty which the workingmen now experience in the advancement of labor reform, is the want of proper combination and unity of purpose. The unsettled condition of wages, arising from the constant fluctuation of general prices, has, within the last year, caused considerable injury to the interests of labor. Disputes have arisen between employers and workingmen, which, in several instances, have led to strikes, not only unsuccessful in their object, but ruinous to those who engaged in them. These and other matters should come before the Congress, and some measures be adopted to rectify the evils of their recurrence. Let the various trade societies send honest, practical workingmen to the Congress, in whom they can feel confident that no sinister designs will be hidden, and there can be little doubt of the benefit resulting to the cause of labor.

A PANIC IN A THEATRE.—On the 27th ult. a slight gas accident caused some alarm among the audience at the Lyceum Theatre, Sunderland, England. During the representation of *Der Freischutz* by the opera company, when the gas was turned out between the acts, and just before the incantation scene, a small sheet of fire flamed up from one end of the footlights, and thinking the stage was on fire, the greater part of the audience started to their feet and began to rush from the pit and boxes. The flames were immediately extinguished, however, before any damage was done, and the people at once resumed their places.

A DEMOCRAT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LETTER OF AUGUST BELMONT, ESQ.

The Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee on the Crisis and the Philadelphia Convention.

NEW YORK, July 12.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., wishing me to attend a mass convention of the Democracy of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, to be held in your city on the 18th instant, for which please accept my cordial thanks. The resolutions under which your convention is called meet with my most hearty approval and concurrence, embodying as they do the time-honored principles of the great Democratic party—that only true national party, which at all times, in weal or woe, has never known any other watchword but that of the Constitution and the Union. When designing politicians and reckless fanatics had sown the seed of discord between North and South—when secession first raised its treasonable voice, it was the Democratic party which, through its press and its leaders, counselled moderation and mutual concessions, and sought to avert the fearful calamity of civil war. These efforts failed; passion ruled the hour; and the fratricidal hand of our misguided brethren of the South was raised against our flag and our Union. Then, again, the Democratic masses, forgetting all former party divisions, rushed to the defense of the Constitution and the Union, and poured out their blood and treasure in support of the Government and the laws. They stood with unwavering unanimity and devotion by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, though they had no affiliation with the party or the doctrines which had placed him power. History cannot point to a nobler instance of enlightened and self-sacrificing patriotism than that evinced by the Democratic party during the fearful trials through which we have passed. Now, again, when, after a struggle of four years, such as the world has never witnessed before, the bravery of our people has vindicated the supremacy of the law—when we have asserted for all time to come that the Union of these States can never be severed, and that no State can ever hereafter break the Federal compact, except with the consent of all—now, when nearly eighteen months' peace and prosperity reign by the blessing of God over the broad extent of our beloved country, a set of unprincipled radicals in Congress, unmindful of the wishes of their Union-loving constituencies, are determined to destroy the work done by our brave army and navy, and to prevent the re-establishment of the Union for which they have bled on many a hard-fought battle-field. These wicked men have thus far been able, by a factious opposition, to frustrate the work of reconstruction and the patriotic designs of our President, whose course, dictated as it has been by statesmanship and enlightened humanity, has met with the hearty approval not only of every good citizen, but of every lover of free institutions throughout the world. The Union, in all its power and majesty, is restored; the proud flag of our country floats triumphantly and undisturbed from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean, and yet eleven sovereign States, forming almost one-third of the brilliant constellation of our Union, are denied the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; their Representatives and Senators, elected in strict accordance with the law of the land, have been refused admittance to their seats in the legislative halls of the nation, and their citizens are there treated by a sectional majority like conquered subjects, and not like free citizens of our common country. Such a state of things cannot and must not last; it is fraught with the most imminent danger to our liberties. It is for the Democratic party to rise once more in its might and save the country from the hands of those who would not hesitate to distract and destroy it, in order to accomplish their own wicked and selfish ends. Jackson, the father of the Democratic party, said these words, ever dear to the American heart: "The Union must and shall be preserved;" and the last admonition of the late lamented Douglas, given on his death-bed to his bereaved sons, were, "Stand by the Union." With such guides before us, our way is clear and easy. Let us stand by the Union, therefore, and the President, in the struggle which he is carrying on so manfully against a factious opposition in both Houses of Congress. In order to do so, we must send good and sound men as our representatives to Congress, in order that they may take the place of those unfaithful agents who betray their trust, and disgrace the generous and enlightened spirit of the American people. How can this be effected? how can the forlorn hope of conservative men, so long overwhelmed and crushed by a radical majority, be reenforced sufficiently to give to it the control of the next Congress? This can be accomplished if the Democracy will place in nomination men of conservative and statesmanlike views—men who, through the darkest hour of our nation's trials, never wavered in their devotion to the Union and the Constitution. Only to such men will the American people give their suffrages; and it is only by their election that we can hope to avert dangers of centralization and sectional despotism, fully as inimical to our greatness and our liberties as secession and disintegration. I hope that the efforts of your Convention will tend towards such a result; and trust also that in its proceedings there will be a decided expression in favor of the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of next month. The great Democratic party, without in any way abandoning its State and national organization, can well afford to lend its countenance to every effort made by good and conservative men towards the perpetuation of the blessings of free institutions in every section of our common country. In a letter written to me by Senator Douglas a few months before his premature death, at the time when the Peace Conference was sitting in Washington, and when the fate of the nation trembled in the scale, that true patriot said, "I shall act with any man, irrespective of party, and I shall vote for any measure, without reference to what I may heretofore have written or uttered in debate, if by so doing I can help to avert the direful calamity of a disruption of this Union." Such, I hope and trust, will be the feeling of every Democrat throughout the land, and then we are sure to succeed against the fanatics and radicals in and out of Congress. Mr. Secretary Seward, in a letter recently addressed by him to the Tammany Society of this city, called that ancient Democratic organization a true Union League. I claim this title for the whole Democratic party; we are the great National Union League of the United States, leagued together, for all time to come, against the foes of the Union and the Constitution. I regret extremely that my engagements will not permit me to leave home at present, and that I shall not, therefore, be able to meet my Democratic friends of the old Keystone State.

(Signed) A. BELMONT.

Chairman National Democratic Committee.

To the Honorable J. D. Davis, Chairman Democratic Standing Committee, Berks county.

Honorable WILLIAM ROSENTHAL, President Democratic City Club of Reading.

MANCHESTER.—The first directory of Manchester, England, was a thin octavo pamphlet, published in the spring of the year 1772, and containing 1150 names.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The New Attorney-General.

Judge Stansbury, of Kentucky, the newly appointed Attorney-General, has arrived in town, and is stopping at Willard's.

Personal.

Agricultural Commissioner Newton is confined to his bed with lumbago. E. S. Barrett, brother of the Pension Commissioner, died quite suddenly on Wednesday. The clerks of the Department attended his funeral yesterday in a body. The remains will be taken to Cavendish, Vt., for interment.

Affairs in Mississippi.

General Wood, Military Commander of Mississippi, forwards a communication of Governor Humphrey's, which states that the difficulties between planters and negroes as to the settlement of contracts and payment of wages, and the suppression of outrages in Yazoo county, are being adjusted by the County Clerk under the regulations of the Civil Rights bill, and that the Sheriff of the county is organizing a *posse comitatus* to bring the marauders to justice. Judge R. A. Hill, of Jackson, Miss., in acknowledging the receipt of copies of the Civil Rights bill, states his desire to serve the Commanding General at all times.

Members Leavin for their Homes.

Quite a number of members of Congress are leaving for their homes. Senators Hendricks and Saulsbury left yesterday. Several members of the House also took their departure.

The Political Assessment Clerks.

A list of the clerks in the departments is being made out preparatory to the regular political assessment, which is to be five per cent. on their salaries, collected in July, August, and September. Those who may refuse to pay this tax have the authority of the President in the case of the New Hampshire Treasury clerk, who was promoted last fall for peremptorily and publicly branding the scheme as an outrage, for which act Mr. Johnson complimented him in a special order, and directed his promotion.

The Philadelphia Convention.

We have authority for stating that at the Philadelphia Convention, on its organizing, a resolution will be offered "that no one shall be admitted as a delegate who may have borne arms against the Government," and that James Brooks and Fernando Wood expect to commit the New York delegation against the resolution.

Buoys for the Southern Harbors.

A contract was closed to-day by the Light-House Board with a New York firm for the construction of 300 light iron buoys, at from $100 to $550 each. They are to replace those taken up by the Rebels in Southern harbors during the war.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 20, 1866.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 per cent.; good mercantile paper ranges from 6@8 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. In Government bonds there is very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 105, a slight decline; 98⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 109¼ for 6s of 1881; 106⅜ for old 5-20s; and 103⅜ for 7·30s. City loans are without change; the new issue sold at 97.

Railroad shares are firmly held at full prices. Reading sold at 55⅜@55½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 62½, an advance of 2; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 36. 37 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 55½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 19¼@19½, an advance of ⅛; 21 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 53 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 54 was bid for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 65½ for City; and 49 for Consolidation.

Canal shares are rather firmer. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35⅜@36, an advance of ⅛; and common do. at 27¼, a slight advance; 120 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 150⅜; 11 A. M., 150½; 12 M., 150½; 1 P. M., 150¼.

The following is the Funding bill, as it passed the Senate:—

Be it enacted, etc., That in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, A. D. 1862, there shall be annually applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt the sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money not otherwise appropriated; and so much of said sum as is not required to pay the accruing interest on said debt shall be applied to the purchase or payment of such of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for the funding or payment of the outstanding Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of seven three-tenths per centum per annum, holders of such notes are hereby required to advise the Secretary of the Treasury, in such manner as he shall prescribe, at least four months before the maturity of such notes, whether they shall elect that such notes shall be paid at maturity, or the same be converted into bonds of the United States, commonly designated as five-twenty bonds, and the right on the part of such holders of converting such Treasury notes into bonds shall be deemed and taken to be waived as to each and every note, in relation to which notice shall not be given as above described, and the same shall be paid at maturity in lawful money of the United States.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That all money received into the Treasury of the United States for duties on imported goods shall be specially set apart and applied to the purposes, following, to wit:—First, to the payment of so much of the interest of the public debt as is payable in coin; second, to the payment as it matures of the principal of the public debt; third, to the payment of such appropriations by Congress as are required to be paid in coin. When the amount of coin in the Treasury exceeds fifty millions of dollars, the excess shall be sold in open market, in the city of New York for United States notes, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the notes received therefor shall be cancelled.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1867, the lawful money required to be held on hand by National Banking associations under the thirty-first section of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," shall not consist in whole or in part of interest-bearing notes or bonds.

—The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, on the 8th, agreed to increase the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars.

—Reports received at the Treasury Department state that the Southern States are at present flooded with counterfeit United States notes, National Bank notes, and fractional currency of every denomination.

—The Illinois Central Railroad will pay, August 1, a cash dividend at 5 per cent., free of Government tax, to holders of full-paid stock.

—The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company will pay, August 1, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax.

—The Fulton Fire Insurance Company will pay, 20th inst., a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax.

—The Washington Insurance Company has declared an interest dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable August 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000 Phil 6s new	97	100 sh Read	s5nt 55⅛
$1000 do	97	200 sh do	lots. s5 55⅜
$6500 U S 6s '5 coup	105	100 sh do	b30 55⅜
28 sh Leh Val	lots 64¼	100 sh Heston	s30wn 19½
25 sh Penna R	56		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	150⅜	151⅛
American Silver, 4s and 5s	141½	143½
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13	13⅛
" " July, 1864	12⅛	12⅜
" " August, 1864	12	12⅛
" " October, 1864	11	11⅛
" " Dec., 1864	10	10⅛
" " May, 1865	7⅞	8⅛
" " August, 1865	6⅜	6⅝
" " Sept., 1865	5⅜	6⅛
" " October 1865	5⅜	5⅝

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending Tons. Cwt.

July 19, 1866 was:— 37,590 00

Corresponding week last year 35,745 10

Increase for the week 1 844 10

Tonnage for the season to date 667 155 00

Corresponding time last year 304,860 16

Increase for the season of 1866 362,294 13

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 20.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and prices have a downward tendency. The receipts are small, and the stock is very light. There has been no inquiry for shipment, and not much demand for home consumption. A few hundred barrels sold at $7@8 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $8@9 for extra; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported; we quote the former at $6 25 and the latter at $4 25.

The inactivity which has characterized the Wheat Market for some time past still continues, and prices are drooping. Sales of 300 bushels old red at $2 50, and new Delaware at $2 65. There is no white offering. Rye is quiet; 1000 bushels Western sold at $1. In Corn there is not much doing; sales of 1000 bushels yellow, afloat, at 94c, and 6500 bushels mixed Western at 90@91c. Oats are dull and lower; sales of 1000 bushels Western at 50c. We quote Pennsylvania at 58@60c. The new crop will shortly make its appearance.

The market for Provisions continues very quiet, but prices are firmly held. New Mess Pork sells at $32 75@33; Bacon Hams range from $21 to $26 for plain and canvassed; pickled Hams are selling at 19@20c.

Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 24, and Ohio at $2 29.

RAID ON COUNTERFEITERS.

Four More Parties Under Arrest—Two Other Factories Discovered and Broken Up—Seizure of Presses, Steel Plates, Etc., to the Value of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

The efforts of the Government towards the suppression of counterfeiting the national securities continue with unabated vigor. On Wednesday night the Secret Service Agents, acting under W. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division, assisted by United States Marshal Murray, succeeded in arresting a young man by the name of Thomas Wilson, whom they suspected of being concerned in printing the bogus fractional currency and other Government securities. Wilson denied all knowledge of the business, but upon being informed by Chief Wood that his entire operations had been watched for a month past, he made a full confession of his guilt, and stated that he was ready to turn over everything in his possession to the Government authorities.

The capture in this case consisted of nine finely executed steel plates for printing fractional currency and ten dollar greenback notes, five steel plates for manufacturing the long fifty cent Goddess of Liberty stamps, a large quantity of dies and rolls, and a portion of a press for printing the spurious currency. The remaining portion of the press will be recovered by to-morrow.

ANOTHER MILL BROKEN UP.

The operations of the Secret Service men had led them to suspect that an establishment for the manufacture of the counterfeit money was located a short distance out of the city, in the direction of Long Branch, and they at once set about its capture. Some adroit plans were laid, but none were crowned with success until yesterday, when a descent was made upon the suspected spot, and a finer printing press than any yet taken was seized. In addition to this an elegantly executed steel plate for printing the backs of the Spinner head fifty cent notes was captured; also a large quantity of paper, ink, rolls, and dies. The stuff was all boxed up, and arrived in this city last evening. A trunk nearly filled with bogus money, just ready for distribution, was also seized and brought to this city. They were all placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, and the prisoners committed to the County Jail.

The arrests in the city still continue. Yesterday William Wall, alias Wal Crosby, and William (alias Charlie) Bartlett, were taken into custody on warrants issued the day previous, on charge of dealing in United States counterfeit national currency. They were committed to jail for examination, which will be held on Saturday.

The consternation among the counterfeiters is intense. Knowing themselves to be guilty, they are not certain of security for one moment, and they find all their efforts to "square the job," or buy off the officers under Mr. Wood, to be most unsuccessful. Thus far eleven of the most noted manufacturers of counterfeit national securities have been taken into custody, and the amount of plates, presses, dies, rolls, and printing apparatus seized could not be replaced by the counterfeiters for fifty thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

INDIGNANT COBBLERS.—The cobblers of Nantes recently struck because the name of their patron saint, Crispin, was not inscribed on the *Almanach Nantais*. The almanac has been corrected to their satisfaction, and the cobblers are delighted at having stuck to their saint like wax.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Who are the Revolutionists?

From the Tribune.

Our country has been convulsed and devastated by a great civil war. It is now to be re-established on the foundations of peace and law. Grave differences preceded, accompanied, and survive our armed strife. These are to be adjusted by votes, not by charges and bullets. On this point the public mind is made up. We have had bloodshed and rapine enough. We have as many cripples, widows, and orphans as can be properly cared for. Our public debt and taxes are all that we can bear. The people want peace, and will command it. Whoever attempts revolutionary violence will incur a defeat as signal as and far more speedy than that of the Confederates.

The President and Congress have widely differing plans of restoration or reconstruction. These differences reflect those existing among the people. They have a legal right to differ. So long as each shall keep within the forms of law, there is nothing to excite alarm in their antagonism.

The Executive has rights in the premises which the Legislative power can neither ignore nor invade. The President may misuse his discretion, yet be responsible for his error to the people alone. So Congress may act unwisely, even perversely, without affording the President any pretext for Executive interference. To the Courts and to the people, their common master, must all differences be referred for ultimate decision.

President Johnson, like his lamented predecessor, has repeatedly, explicitly admitted the Constitutional authority of Congress, especially over the whole subject of admitting Senators and Representatives. No one who pretends to regard the Federal Constitution can deny it.

But suppose a state of things which might give the President opportunity to decide between rival bodies, *each* claiming to be the Congress of the United States. Suppose a minority of the members indisputably entitled to seats should consort with nearly all those chosen from the States lately in revolt, thus making a quorum and organizing, and suppose the President should recognize and by force uphold this body to the exclusion of the true Congress, what then?

We answer, the case is not supposable. The Senate of the United States is a continuing body—its organization and its officers remain until changed by its express and duly recorded vote. Any new claimant of a seat, whether from a subsisting or a new State, must submit his credentials to the scrutiny and judgment of the Senate as it is, and must abide its decision. No Senate can be formed by violence and riot; and no House so formed can obtain recognition from the true Senate. So the scheme of pitch-poling the Rebels into Congress must be given up. They will have to come in at least as civilly as they went out.

The *Times'* talk of resistance to such a plot as revolutionary can deceive no one. If Congress should attempt to expel the President from office, otherwise than by impeachment, its action would be revolutionary, and would be promptly put down. So, if the President shall attempt to oust Congress, or recognize a bogus body as the true Congress, he will meet with a similar and swift discomfiture.

The *Times'* apprehension that Congress may "invoke an insurrection of the people to sustain them in that position" is exactly of a piece with the Rebel reviling of Lincoln as a usurper, and as "waging an unprovoked war against a people who had never wronged him." Millions were deceived by this once; they will not be so easily deceived again.

Let it be clearly understood that the people of the United States will have no more civil war, and that whosoever shall incite one will very surely and promptly come to grief. If he should attempt to raise a "Stop thief!" cry against those who stood by the Constitution and laws, his failure will be none the less complete, but only the more ignominious.

The Grand Military Drama in Europe—The Possibilities of the Future.

From the Herald.

The cession of Venetia to France by Austria, and the reported conditional assent by Italy and Prussia to the armistice proposed by Napoleon, present an entirely new phase of European affairs. The whole campaign of diplomacy and war resembles a great military drama, with Napoleon as manager, and the powers and statesmen of Europe as actors. The first act opened with a quiet conversational scene between Napoleon and Bismark at Biarritz, during which all the preliminaries were arranged. Then came the dispute between Austria and Prussia for the possession of the Duchies; Napoleon's pathetic appeal for a Peace Congress; the dignified refusal of Austria, and the great melodramatic scene in the Federal Diet when Prussia declared the Germanic Confederacy dissolved. The act closed with the rapid movements of troops, the flashing of swords, the beating of drums, and a stirring martial *finale*.

The curtain rose upon the second act amid the hushed anxiety of the vast audience. Napoleon was discovered with his arms crossed behind him, in the style of his immortal uncle. He smoked a cigar, assumed the air of the Sphynx, and stalked off the stage. Then Victor Emanuel, one of the most popular heroes, appeared and dashed his army against the Quadrilateral. Having been defeated and applauded, he withdrew to give place to the Prussian and Austrian leaders. There were advances and retreats; a display of forces upon both sides; several minor and amusing episodes, in which the lesser German princes figured as low comedians, and finally the stage was cleared for the sensation scene of the battle of Sadowa, which was presented with hosts of auxiliaries, real cannon, plenty of red fire, and every device that the resources of the management could supply. The effect was thrilling; but nobody could tell how long the play was to last, or what was to be the issue of its plot.

In all properly arranged spectacular dramas a sensation scene is always followed by one of domestic interest, so as to heighten the sensation by the contrast. So it is in the military melodrama now performing in Europe. When the curtain rose for the third act we were shown the council chamber of the Tuileries. Napoleon was presiding over a meeting of his ministers and discussing the internal affairs of France, no allusion being made to the great war. Suddenly a messenger entered, with dramatic abruptness, and handed Napoleon a telegram from Vienna. The Emperor smiled, answered the telegram, lit a cigar, and dissolved the council without having intimated to his ministers the important intelligence he had just received. The scene again changed to another apartment in the same palace—the Emperor's private cabinet.

Napoleon was conversing with Eugenie, who had recently returned from Amiens. To them entered Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, and announced that he came authorized to cede Venetia to France. Drouyn de Lhuys next appeared upon the scene and took part in the dialogue. Propositions for an armistice were immediately sent to Italy and Prussia. At last Napoleon, aroused from his usual apathy, rushed to the footlights, in true melodramatic style; gave orders that the French flag should be hoisted in Venice; advised Victor Emanuel to cease hostilities, and, amid the cheering of the populace outside, and the glare caused by the illuminations over liberated Venetia brought down the curtain with these historical words: "Eugenie, this has been a great day for France! You at Amiens and I at Paris have done a good day's work."

Here the drama is suspended until the arrival of the next steamer, so far as we are concerned, and we are left to speculate upon its future incidents. Whether the demands of Prussia and Italy will be acceded to by Austria and Napoleon remains to be seen. Prussia requires everything to be left *in statu quo*—her armies holding possession of the territory they have gained, and Austria sending no reinforcements and no munitions to the field. Italy insists that two of the fortresses in the Quadrilateral shall be occupied by her troops. These are hard terms and sufficiently humiliating to Austria. If they be granted she will be wholly at the mercy of her enemies, whether the reported armistice result in peace or the war be again resumed. But will the armistice, if it should be assented to by all parties, which is not yet quite so certain, result in peace? Will Napoleon surrender Venetia to Italy? Will Austria consent to have Prussia acknowledged as the great German Empire, holding not only the Duchies in dispute, but also the small States which her armies have overrun? If not, will victorious Prussia consent to have Austria again exalted to an equality in Germany, and the minor princes reinstated? These are momentous questions, which open a wide range of possibilities and probabilities. The whole action of the drama may change. France may not be willing to see either united Germany or united Italy on her very borders. Napoleon may be magnanimous enough to entrust Italy with the riches and power of Venice, or he may prefer the glory and aggrandizement of France to any such chivalric disinterestedness. Where all the parties expect so much, a conference is likely to lead to general dissatisfaction and renewed hostilities. But, in the event of continued war, will Napoleon take the field for Austria? Will Bismark turn out bold enough to oppose Napoleon? Will Victor Emanuel lead his legions against France? It is impossible to say what will happen; for, in an age like this, nothing is miraculous.

Whether peace or war be the theme of the next act of the great drama, a new actor will soon step upon the stage. This will not be England, who is no longer consulted in Continental affairs, but lies ingloriously upon her little island, guarding her treasures, nervously fearful of the progress of democracy, and almost incapable of fighting. It is the great power of the future, who has been silently marshalling her innumerable troops in the North, ready to take part in the conflict when the decisive moment shall arrive. Russia is at once the eldest and the youngest of nations. Within the past few years she has entered upon a new career. Her strength has been consolidated, her almost unrivalled resources developed. No other nation on the face of the earth can muster such immense armies, unless it be the United States. In the event of Russia joining in the war, her soldiers would swarm over the whole of Europe as the Union soldiers poured into the South. Herself secure behind those natural defenses which the first Napoleon found to be invincible, she can use all her armies for attack and conquest.

Up to this time we have heard little of Russia's opinion as to the drama which Napoleon has produced with so much skill. Since her concurrence in the call for a peace congress, the only news from Russia has been that she was massing troops upon the Austrian frontier and near the Danubian Principalities. This silence seems ominous, and will make her words all the more effective when she speaks. Will Russia allow Austria to be degraded into a third-rate power? Will Russia view with favor Bismark's project of a united German empire? Will Russia further the schemes of Napoleon as to the Rhine or as to Venetia? Is Russia ready to see the Quadrilateral pass from Austria to France, or even to Italy? If Napoleon becomes an ally of Austria, will Russia assist or oppose him? These speculations complicate the issue, but they must eventually decide it. Russia is the great power of the Old World, as the United States is of the New. Sooner or later her voice must be heard and her wishes respected in the settlement of the European imbroglio, and Napoleon may yet find his master in the Czar.

The National Union Convention.

From the Times.

Judge Hughes, of Indiana, addressed the following letter to Governor Morton. It is a sensible and seasonable admonition:—

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Governor Morton:—The proposed Philadelphia Convention tends to the absorption by the Democratic party of the Conservative Union men of the North. I am not at present ready for such a fusion, if it is to be. Let the Democratic party first retire its conspicuous anti-war leaders and let sufficient time elapse for the grass to grow on the graves of the heroic dead. For the present I advise all Union men to remain steadfast in their own organization, hoping that its dissensions may yet be healed, and to keep aloof from proceedings which can only result in the election of the regular Democratic ticket in Indiana. I heartily approve of the President's policy, and regard him personally with esteem and friendship and I would cheerfully participate in any meeting to express appreciation of his measures; but I am not ready to furnish material to the radicals by returning to power men who incited resistance to laws made to fill up the ranks of the army. I speak only for myself, and no other is responsible for this communication.
JAMES HUGHES.

The Rebellion *tested* parties and individuals. The Democratic *organizations* proved disloyal, and now stand discredited before the world. The Democratic masses were loyal, and with praiseworthy devotion rallied under the "Stripes and Stars" in defense of the Government and Union. There were, also, leading Democrats, like General Dix, General Logan, etc., who took the field, while in our State David Floyd Jones, William C. Murphy, etc. etc., in the Senate, were out-spoken and fearless against Rebellion. In Congress, too, the late Mr. Odell, Mr. Kiernan, of Oneida, Mr. Ganson, of Erie, etc., sustained, while the Woods, from this city, opposed the Government and war. There is a broad distinction—a wide gulf—between loyal and "Copperhead" Democracy. The former united with us earnestly in preserving the Government. Shall we not as cordially unite with them in the effort to restore the Union?

We said during the war, what we repeat now, that there was more merit in Southern than in Northern loyalty, for the reason that it cost more to be loyal in a slave than in a free State. We may add that it was more meritorious in a Democrat than in a Republican to join the army. The reason is obvious. And shall we now, when laboring to restore and consolidate what our victorious arms achieved, refuse the co-operation of all who aided in putting down the Rebellion?

The Republican party has been disrupted and demoralized by Congress, whose warfare against the President and whose new political dogmas were designed to "drive him back into the Democratic party." In this the radicals failed. Though a Democrat until Mr. Buchanan's Democratic administration gave "aid and comfort" to rebellion, President Johnson united with Union men in 1860, and remained first among the foremost battling for the Union until victory rewarded our efforts. He regards the Democracy, as it was organized and controlled through the war, as a *discredited* party, a party holding the same relation to the Government during the recent war that the Federal held during the war with England. With these views, while gratefully accepting the co-operation of loyal Democrats, the President, standing in and with the Union party, intends to "fight it out" with radicalism "upon this line."

The Union National Convention call is addressed to the friends of the Union. It is an "entertainment" to which "Copperheads" are not invited. Northern men who were, during our four years' struggle for national existence, more than indifferent to the result; whose sympathies were with secessionists, and gave what encouragement they could to our enemies, are not embraced in that call, and should not be received if they obtrude themselves upon the Convention.

The National Convention was a wise and patriotic conception. It was demanded by a great public emergency. Congress has failed, signally failed, to garner up and preserve the fruits of peace. It refuses to restore the Union, or to cherish and cultivate good-will between peoples recently enemies. That sentiment, so popular on Fourth-of-July celebrations—"Enemies in war; in peace, friends"—has become obsolete. Congress is waging war against the Confederate States as vindictively as when we were in actual war; and against President Johnson with even more hatred than against Jefferson Davis. Indeed, the *Tribune* (organ of *radicalism*), while its attacks upon President Johnson are "false and malicious," is so enamored with Jeff. Davis that it offered to "go bail" for him, and denounces the Government as "cruel," for holding the Rebel chief in Fortress Monroe. For "universal negro suffrage" the *Tribune* ostentatiously offers "universal amnesty," permitting Davis, Benjamin, Wigfall, Slidell, Mason, etc., to resume their seats in the United States Senate.

Disloyal and discarded politicians are endeavoring to restore themselves to favor and place by rushing into the Union National Convention. But they are destined to disappointment. It is hoped and believed that patriotic counsels will prevail. It would be impertinent and indecent in such men for example, as Vallandigham, of Ohio, William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, or Fernando Wood, of this State, to present themselves as delegates to a Union Convention. The men who endeavored to destroy both the Government and Union have no right to sit in a Union Convention, and unless *they* are excluded, good, and true men will exclude themselves.

In any event, therefore, disloyal parties will not profit by the Philadelphia Convention. That Convention was called for patriotic purposes. If, by possibility, bad men get control of it, they will be left to do what they so effectually accomplished in all the Conventions they controlled during the war—use their party and themselves up.

The Plotted Civil War—How Numerous are the Radicals?

From the World.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of which Secretary Seward's son is the proprietor, protests vigorously against the distinction the *Times* attempts to draw between "conservatives" and "radicals;" asserts the employment of such terms to be "mischievous and unfair;" and undertakes to show that the radicals are the true, legitimate Republicans, and a vast majority of them.

Its chief statesman and principal representatives, the *Journal* proves "Radical" thus:—

Before the organization of the Republican party, the great men who have since been its prominent leaders were conspicuous for their pronounced and "radical" opposition to every form of aggression by the slave oligarchy. There is no prouder record than that made by William H. Seward in the United States Senate when—single and alone—he met the combined adherents of the barbarous institution, and step by step, combatted them with a vigor, a power of will and a brilliance of talent hitherto unparalleled. From the time when he was the only advocate in the upper House of an abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to the day when that grand reform was accomplished by the chosen representatives of a freed nation, the era was one of constant struggle, of repeated sacrifice. Upon the question of the annexation of Texas, upon the compromise measures which followed, upon the proposal to repeal the Missouri Compromise, upon all the issues which grew out of the organization of Kansas as a Territory, the men who have a right to be regarded as the organizers of the Republican party were "radical" to the last degree.

Its national conventions, in their purposes and platforms, the *Journal* proves "radical" thus:—

"The Pittsburg Convention and the Philadelphia Convention, which gave shape and crystallization to the sentiment of the North, were both 'radical' bodies—in the sense in which we assume the term to be employed by the *Times*. They proposed fundamental changes in the policy of our Government. To accomplish these, they declared war upon slavery. Instead of 'conserving' that institution, they took measures which every political observer knew, must, if successful, result in its ultimate extinction. With full understanding of the fact that their platform, 'free soil, free speech, free men,' was an invitation to Southern revolt, and that the election of their candidate would precipitate a crisis, they went into the contest which had become a necessity of national preservation and integrity. Beaten in the first national canvass, they continued the fight in Kansas and upon the floors of Congress, and returning to the charge in 1860 with a 'rail-splitter' candidate for the Presidency, won a signal triumph.

The admission of the *Journal* is worth noting, for the Republicans denied it in the contests of '56 and '60. The *Journal* admits, be it observed, that the Republicans "proposed fundamental changes in the policy of the Government," "declared war on slavery" (wherever it existed, not merely in the Territories), took measures which they "knew" would "result in its final extinction" (precisely what Southern secessionists declared as their justification, and the Republicans then denied), "with full understanding invited Southern revolt" (this was before the war, before secession, observe), and deliberately determined to precipitate a crisis!"

"Its measures since coming into power, the *Journal* proves "radical" thus:—

If we look at the leading measures which were inaugurated and accomplished by the Union party during the war, we shall find that they all come under the definition of "radical," as now used in contradistinction to 'conservative.' It was a "radical" assault upon the "peculiar institution" to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia; yet that was done. The arming of slaves and their employment in the army as soldiers to fight against their former masters, was a 'radical' revolution in public policy. It was a "radical" measure of the most pronounced character to confiscate the property of Rebels and turn it over to the possession of negroes. And finally, we have the perfection and quintessence of "radicalism" in the Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, which was passed by a Republican Congress, approved by a Republican President, and indorsed by every Republican Legislature in the Union.

The policy of the party since the war has been no less significant. * * * * The Civil Rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the test oath, are all "radical." The first two of these measures have not the Executive indorsement, nor the support of a certain class of men in the Union ranks; but they are supported by a majority so large and earnest that the exceptions only prove the rule of unanimity.

On such abundant authority the *Journal* asserts the right of the "radicals" to be, and to speak for, the Republican party:—

They have a majority of more than two-thirds in Congress. They are represented by the Governors and Legislatures of all the loyal States. They constitute at the North a preponderating force.

It will be seen by this showing that the radicals, who are preparing civil war, who, upon the testimony of Mr. Raymond himself, have already taken the first step in their preparations for a civil war, are by no means the feeble minority which the small conservative fragment of that party and Mr. Raymond himself flatter themselves they are. They are its ruling spirits in council, in Congress, in its past history, in its present power, and their blind, obedient, and fanatical followers are a vast majority of the party at the North. The civil war which these men not merely threaten, but are preparing and have taken the first step in, would, indeed, be of no doubtful result; but let its flames once be lit, and every town and county and city of the whole Union would be deluged in blood. It would assuredly be crushed, but not without great expense and great slaughter. We repeat again, the country demands of President Johnson any and every lawful measure to crush out this infamous treason ere the flames of civil war are lit.

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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No 227 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.
All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said Institution has been sold and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund.
WILLIAM OVUINGTON,
ISAAC SHALLCROSS,
ROBERT HUCK L.
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.
FRANKFORD. June 1st, 1866. 6 19 tu&w*

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.
Transfer books will close on the 18th and reopen on the 25th.
7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18,000 patients and the medical profession will testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14 sw6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

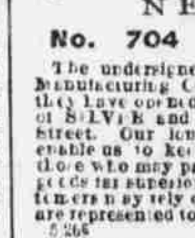
WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 45



SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 5

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal Quebec Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mip ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M. Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express due 7 05.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M. Morning Mail due 10 07.
9 00 A. M. Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M. Express, due 8 22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m PROPRIETOR.
N. B.—The Sweriee Band is engaged for the season.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 tuthstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style, and delightfully located immediately on the beach at the foot of Perry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and recherche style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc. will always be found. M. FILIN,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 3½ N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 tmw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

OILS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.
J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see F... Page.]

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—A child, three years old, named William Glassley, was run over yesterday by a car at Twenty first and Pearl streets. He was badly hurt.

A young man, who lives in Unity street, and is named James Bromley, was caught, at Torresdale between two cars, and was seriously hurt. His recovery is doubtful.

Alexander McGuigan, seven years old, was drowned yesterday in a brick pond, Twenty-third and Federal streets, where he went for a swim. The body was recovered. It was taken to the First Ward Station House, where the Coroner held an inquest. Verdict, "accidental drowning."

N. W. Barron, who lives at No. 7 Butts' row, lost an arm yesterday in the machinery of the sugar house of Taylor & Gillespie, St. John street, below Callowhill. He was taken to the hospital.

William Randall, a colored man employed as a hand on board of the schooner *William O. Irish*, of Boston, was drowned on Wednesday evening, while bathing at Port Richmond.

A lad named John Fritz, living on Levering street, above Crasson, was drowned on Wednesday evening, while bathing in the Schuylkill.

An unknown man, about thirty years of age, was overcome by the heat yesterday at noon, at Broad and Market streets. He was removed to the Hospital.

A GRAND HOP AT ATLANTIC CITY.—The guests at the Surf House, Atlantic City, are having a gay time of it. Undaunted by such furious heat as we are encountering in town, they indulge freely in such not-to-be thought-of-with-the-thermometer-at-ninety-odd pastime as dancing. On to-morrow evening a grand hop will take place. The programme for the festival is as follows:—

SURF HOUSE GRAND HOP—PROGRAMME.

1. Promenade March....C. Faust.
2. Galop—Greetings to my Love....Gungl.
3. Plain Quadrille—Un Ballo di Maschera..Verdi
4. Polka Waltz—Billet Doux....Leutner. Redowa—Blue Bird....Weingarten.
5. Plain Quadrille—Leider Quadrille....T. Strauss.
6. Waltz—On Wings of the Night....C. Faust. Galop—Hopp, Hopp....Moskau.
7. Polka Quadrille—Motiv, Stradella....Flotow.
8. Saratoga Lanciers....Weingarten.
9. Redowa—"La Rose"....Faust. Hop and Waltz—Leinaste's Klange....Gungl.
10. Plain Quadrille—"Emitien"....Herrmann.
11. Galop—"Lust and Leben"....Lieder.

Music by the Satterlee Band, under direction of Th. Herrmann.

BUTTER SEIZED.—The vigilance of the Clerks of Markets was rewarded during their last visit to the market houses, by the seizure of about one hundred lumps of butter, light in weight. One of these dishonest butter dealers tried to convince the Clerk that the lumps had lost weight in consequence of the hot weather, and therefore his butter should not be seized. Nearly half the amount taken by the clerks was offered for sale in the Eastern Market.

DISCHARGED.—The young man who was arrested on Saturday last, on the charge of attempting to defraud Messrs. Hagen, Boyd & Co., dealers in tobacco, out of two thousand dollars' worth of that article, by means of certificates of deposit on the so-called North River Bank, at Hoboken, was released yesterday. The defendant produced evidence which proved that he acted in entire ignorance of the character of the North River Bank.

BARN DESTROYED.—A frame barn belonging to Mrs. J. B. Myers, at Torresdale, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last, and three valuable horses were burned to death in it. Loss about $6500; insurance $2000, in the Bucks County Mutual.

A BLOW OUT.—During the gust on Wednesday afternoon, a large portion of the gable wall at Tenth and Columbia avenue was blown down, and several trees in the neighborhood were uprooted.

CLEANSING DOCKS.—The Commissioner of Wharves and Landings is now having Noble street dock, and the one adjoining, on the Delaware, dredged and thoroughly cleaned from filth and mud.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The contributions sent to the Mayor yesterday for these unfortunates were—From R. M. M., $25; Samuel Bettle, $25.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of eight writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Wednesday August 1, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

60 Barrels of Whisky, in lots of one up to fourteen barrels.

Also 6 Stills and 3 hhds of Molasses.

And at 3 o'clock P. M. same date, at the Eighteenth Ward Police Station House, TRENTON Avenue, near Dauphin street, 100 Empty Molasses hhds.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 18 wim6t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1866 7 17 tu th s6t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

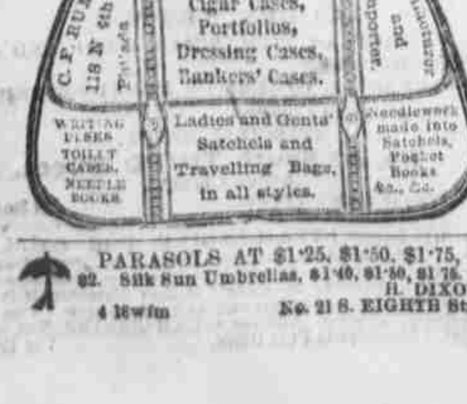
FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mthst No. 510 RACE Street.



PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75. H. DIXON
4 16wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Str

AMERICAN GUM PAINT.

ECONOMY IN PAINT.

GET THE BEST.

The American Gum Paint Co.

AND

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

BUTCHER'S PATENT

INDIA RUBBER PAINT,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAINTS OF EVERY COLOR,

FROM THE FINEST WHITE TO THE DEEPEST BLACK,

Ground in Pure Linseed Oil and Dissolved Rubber.

MANUFACTORY,

S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE,

No. 44 S. THIRD Street.

The superiority of the Rubber Paint over all others consists in its great durability, owing to the presence of dissolved Rubber in its composition. Dealers will find it to their advantage to buy this paint, as it possesses superior merits, and is, at the same time, as cheap as other makes, and when once introduced will be generally preferred. An improvement in paint has long been needed, and we feel confident that when fully understood, the Rubber Paint will become the great favorite.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the following evidences of the peculiar merits of the Rubber Paint, and its superiority over the old article for the finest work, and especially for exposed surfaces of shipping, depots, cottages, roofs, damp walls, bridges etc. etc.

The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, imparting to it all the well-known virtues of the rubber, namely, superior durability, elasticity, and great resisting power to water, and even acids. While superior in many respects,

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.

The American Gum Paint Company's Cottage Colors

These Colors are especially prepared for Cottages and Country Seats.

They are numbered from 1 to 16, and put up in cans, from 1 pound upwards. They are ground in pure Linseed Oil and Dissolved Rubber, and cannot be equalled for durability. The great advantage of these Colors over other makes is in their superior resisting power to acids and the weather. The soaps used for washing paint are composed of acids and lye, and will oft times destroy ordinary paints; hence the necessity of procuring an article which will resist all such influences.

FOR PRESERVING DAMP WALLS THIS PAINT HAS NO EQUAL,

IT WILL PREVENT THE ABSORPTION OF WATER, AND KEEP THE HOUSE DRY.

REFERENCES:

J. PATTERSON, Painter, No. 1825 Spruce street.
J. GIBSON, Painter, No. 125 S. Eleventh street.
A. H. HUNTER, Painter, No. 28 Twelfth street.
HOOD & GAMBLE, Painters, Philadelphia.
MATTHEWS & MOORE, Machinists, Philadelphia.
MORGAN & ORR, Machinists, Philadelphia.
A. W. RUSSELL, Lancaster, Pa.
A. KING, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. R. BOGGS, Pittsburg, Pa.
G. W. KEPLER, Altoona, Pa.
J. KENNARD, Hestonville, Pa.
R. HOUSELMAN, West Philadelphia.
A. G. MORRISON, Coatesville, Pa.
J. C. WINNERY, Salem, Ohio.
D. W. SINGER, Ashland, Ohio.
KERR & MARVIN, Shelby, Ohio.
J. FUNK, Gallon, Ohio.
GRANTZ & CO., Akron, Ohio.
FAY & BROTHER, Painters, No. 47 South Third street.
TENNIS & DANGLER, Cleveland, Ohio.
PRICE & CULBERTSON, Alliance, Ohio.
WOOLSTON & BENNETT, Cape Island, N. J.
E. F. G. MADDON, Millville, N. J.
QUIMBY & FRAZIER, Vineland, N. J.
SCULL & SON, Bridgeton, N. J.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT, Salem.
STEHLEY & BROTHERS, Hestonville Oil Works.
GRIMSHAW'S INDUSTRIAL OIL WORKS, Thirtieth and Hamilton streets.
BOWERS & KETCHUM, Oil Works, Hestonville.
HESTONVILLE R. R. CO.
CATAWISSA R. R. CO.
READING R. R. CO.
CENTRAL OHIO R. R. CO.
COLUMBUS and INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.
LITTLE MIAMI R. R. CO.
WEST CHESTER R. R. CO.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1865.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have given your India Rubber Paint a full trial, and find it to possess a superior body; it flows smoothly, and when dry makes a gloss common to no other paint. I have used your colors on the finest work for both house and sign painting, and they have given entire satisfaction. Your White Lead is equal to any in the market. I shall continue to use and recommend them to all who desire a superior article.

Truly yours,
A. H. HUNTER,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 28 Twelfth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1865.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—It gives me great pleasure to say that I have caused Butcher's Patent Rubber Paint to be used upon work done for me, and it has given great satisfaction. I believe it to be the best and most durable paint for metallic roofs, or indeed for any work in which the object is to resist dampness.

Respectfully,
THEODORE CUYLER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1865.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have used several thousand dollars' worth of your Paint on bridges, passenger stations, freight houses, etc., etc. I believe it secures metallic surfaces from oxidation and can be recommended especially when the works requiring it are extensive. I shall continue to use it, believing it to be to my advantage to do so.

RICHARD B. OSBORNE,
Civil Engineer.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—Having made use of your Patent Rubber Paint more or less for the last four years, upon different kinds of metal as well as wood, where it has been in constant contact with water, I find it all I could wish, and recommend it to others who wish a paint that will stand the action of air and water, and is durable.

I remain yours, etc.,
E. D. DAVIS,
No. 62 Fulton street.

New York, July 26, 1860.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—For many years we have been anxious to secure a paint that would effectually resist the action of air on iron and prevent corrosion. We have tried many recommended for this purpose, but have found them worthless. After testing your India Rubber Paint, we are confident of its superiority, and shall continue to use it at our works. We consider it invaluable.

MORGAN, ORR & CO.,
Engine and Boiler Builders,
No. 1119 Callowhill street.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—We have used various paints manufactured for coating iron surfaces and machinery, but have found none to equal your Rubber Paint. It effectually resists the action of air and dampness.

KREIDER, ZINDGRAF & CO., Machinists,
No. 1030 Germantown road.

I have used the India Rubber Paint on the roof of my dwelling and bath tubs. I believe it to be admirably adapted to outside and inside painting, preventing oxidation, and at the same time durable and economical. For such purposes there is no better paint in the market.

JAMES POLLOCK,
Director United States Mint.

October 19, 1865. 14 21-6 4 11 25-91 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO. 327 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches 200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20	Sewing Machines $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by F. NOLENS & CO., General Agents, No. 210 West FOURTH street, Wilmington, Delaware.
P. O. Box 655.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to D. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from a charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Bendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Owing to the sudden illness of Miss EFFIE GERMON, by which she is disabled from assuming her popular role of "Aladdin," as announced, for the remaining nights of this week, the management are reluctantly compelled to announce that since no adequate representative in this particular character is available, the Theatre will necessarily be closed for four nights.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PROVIDENT *LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,* OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71...	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81...	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,550 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	53,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand, Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig, James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162 308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·15 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·55 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry) commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·15 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·28 P. M. Freight 11·05 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 72

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26 and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·15 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·1. A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market Streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 8·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Sup't Intendent.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

SUBSCRIBERS to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in West Philadelphia, who have failed to receive their papers regularly for a few days past, are requested to forward names and addresses to this office at once.

The Plan to Fund Our National Debt.

SOME months since, Hon. JOHN SHERMAN moved, in the Senate, a plan of funding the national debt, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. It would probably have been adopted at that time but for the unexpected opposition of Senator FESSENDEN and others, and now, after slumbering for weeks, it again has come before that body. The original idea was to call in all certificates of United States indebtedness and other maturing bonds as soon as they fall due, and issue in their place bonds to be known as the consolidated debt, which were to run for not more than thirty years, at an annual interest of five per cent. The money saved by a decrease of the interest from seven and three-tenths and six per cent. to five per cent., was to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. By this means a system of compound interest would be inaugurated, and the saving of the rate per cent. made gradually to pay the entire debt. The "consols," now forever exempt from local taxation, were to be also relieved from all taxation from whatever source. When the bill was in this form we favored it, after a careful examination into its workings. The plan peculiarly recommends itself in many ways. It gives to all our people a permanent and perfectly secure means of investing their moneys. It has worked admirably in Great Britain, so admirably that although it is known that the principal of English consols will never be paid, yet the security of the investment keeps the bonds in demand, both at home and abroad. How much more popular will it be with us, where payment is certain! It would make the debt pay itself during the life of the present generation, thirty-six years and a half. It would be uniform, and by the system of exemption would be rendered deservedly popular, as the people dislike to break their income in order to pay a tax, preferring a lower rate and a certain interest. In fact, all its provisions combine to secure for it an unequalled popularity.

We had feared that they had been strangled in committee, and it is therefore with gratified surprise that we see it once more resuscitated. As we had occasion to remark, this is a golden opportunity to reduce to a regular form all the varied United States notes, and provide for their payment as they commence to mature early next year. If Congress should neglect to thus provide, it will let a vital moment pass, and adjourn with its duty unperformed.

When Senator SHERMAN reintroduced his bill, he moved to it a number of highly important amendments, instigated, we suppose, by a desire to harmonize the opposition to which the bill in its first form was subjected. Several of these amendments entirely change the features of the plan. Let us glance at them in detail. The first amendment was to strike out the provision for "the payment of the principal, by appropriating the amount of interest saved by a substitution of five per centum bonds for other Government securities to the payment of the principal of the national debt; and that for the purpose of insuring the payment thereof, the sum of at least thirty millions of dollars, including the saving of interest aforesaid, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be annually applied to the reduction or extinguishment of said debt."

In place of this provision a substitute was adopted appropriating one hundred and eighty millions per annum out of the Treasury for the payment of interest, and whatever is in excess will be applied to reducing the principal. The difference between the two plans is evident. In the first, thirty millions were given every year, and the interest was also paid. At the present time the combination of the two would come to less than $180,000,000; but as the debt decreases, the rate of liquidation will still continue the same. By the new provision the rapidity of diminution will increase every year. Thus, suppose that during the first five years the interest should amount to one hundred and fifty millions. There would be thirty millions left out of the one hundred and eighty to decrease the debt. But after the five years, and each successive year, the interest would prove less and the liquidation be greater. Hence it will cost the Government no more, yet it will keep decreasing more and more rapidly at each succeeding year. The one plan made the rapidity ever increase by the accumulation of compound interest; the latter gives us both the advantage of the compound interest and also of the ever continual diminution of the principal itself. These two motive powers are put to work to reduce the bulk of our burden.

The next amendment is an additional section providing that all import duties (which are all paid in gold) shall be set aside for—First, the payment of so much of the interest of the public debt as is payable in coin. Second, the payment, as it shall mature, of the principal of the public debt. Third, the payment of such appropriations by Congress as are required to be paid in coin. Fourth, when the amount of coin in the Treasury shall exceed fifty millions, the excess shall be sold in open market, in New York, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for United States notes, and the notes received for it shall be cancelled.

The first three provisions are implied by necessity; the last seems to us admirable. It savors of contracting the currency, a provision essential to the success of the bill. An amendment, reducing the length of time which holders of notes have to give notice to the Treasurer as to the disposition to be made of their bonds, is reduced from six months to four. This change is necessitated by the postponement of the bill, as the holders of notes which mature early next year would hardly have time to send a letter so as to reach the Treasurer six months before the maturing of the bonds. Unless Congress acts on the bill immediately, the four months will have to be still further reduced, and the knowledge acquired will then hardly be received at the Department in time for a provision to be made for liquidation.

Another amendment prescribes that after January 1, 1867, the lawful money required to be kept by national banks as a reserve fund shall not consist in whole or in part of interest bearing notes or bonds. The effect of this proviso will not be to withdraw from the national banks the necessity of protecting their issues by deposits, but will enable the Government to get within its reach these interest-bearing notes, which, so long as they are locked up as deposits, will be beyond control, although the interest was required to be paid.

One vital change was made in the nature of the bill, and then it passed the Senate. The change struck out the provision for issuing five per cent. bonds, and also for having them called the consolidated debt, and substituted no amendment in its place; so that the bill, as adopted, merely appropriates $180,000,000 annually to pay the interest, and with the surplus to liquidate part of the principal. With the loss of the five per cent bond provision will come into play a law passed some months since, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue funding bonds at a rate of interest not more than six per cent.

In place, therefore, of being a consolidated debt, at not more than five per cent., it becomes discretionary with the Secretary whether the bonds given in exchange shall bear as much as six per cent. Of course, it will be to the advantage of the Government to negotiate as cheap a loan as possible, but there seems to us to be sound reason for leaving the law in such a shape that, if the people should not take the 5 per cents, the Government might give them 6s. It does not necessitate the highest rate allowed, but leaves it possible to secure the success of the funding plan at six per cent., if it does not succeed at a less rate. We have sufficient confidence in Secretary MCCULLOCH to entrust to him the discretionary power awarded by the bill. The law, as finally passed, will be found in another column.

We urge upon the House to proceed to take immediate action on it as it comes from the Senate. There is not a day or an hour to spare. The opportunity is rapidly passing away; if it is allowed to slip by unimproved, the responsibility of financial confusion will rest on the members, and will be visited on their heads. There is no more important question that can possibly arise. Let them lay aside all minor issues, and fix on a sure basis the system of our national credit.

The Position of France towards Prussia.

THOSE who expect France to lend either moral or physical support to Prussia in pushing her victorious arms further southward, are likely to experience disappointment. It is not the policy of NAPOLEON to build up a great and rival power in Europe. We shall be surprised if he do not attempt by diplomacy to compel Prussia to abandon some of the substantial fruits even of her present campaign. For, could Prussia hold on to these and establish her power firmly over the countries she has just overrun with her armies, it would nearly double her present area and population, and would make her a nation superior in physical resources and quite as formidable in military power as France herself.

Doubtless the following little extract from *La France* of July 5, written just after news of the great battle of Sudowa had reached Paris, correctly expresses the public sentiment of the people as well as of the ruler of France upon this topic. It says:—

"The Emperor, in a noble burst of patriotism, had declared that he detested the treaties of 1815—all France detests them as much as he does. Well, then, the most dangerous thing for us, created by the treaties of 1815, is a powerful Prussia. On the day when that power, breaking through its limits, shall extend from the North Sea as far as our frontiers, there would be not only a maintenance of those treaties, but even an aggravation of them in what is most menacing to ourselves. Prussia doubtless understands all this, and as fortune has favored the ambitious enterprises she has been meditating so long, the general feeling of Europe would keep her in check—*Prussia, sovereign in Germany, substituting her supremacy for the Federal compact which kept the German forces in equipoise, would be so great a danger for France that no administration could possibly accept it.*"

Here we have the direct avowal that the supremacy of Prussia in Germany would not be tolerated by the French Government. Already the intervention of France has practically deprived Prussia of her Italian ally; and should the war still go on, it would be no surprising thing soon to find an Austrian and French alliance. The first effort of the French Government, as we have seen, was to obtain an armistice between the contending powers. This she has probably secured. Her next step will, doubtless, be to endeavor to rearrange the disturbed balance of power by diplomacy, so as to restrict Prussia as much as possible from aggrandizement consequent upon the present position. It may be that in all this she will succeed; but if not, then look for the advent of the French armies upon the next battle-fields.

Copperhead Assaults upon our Generals.

"WHY does the President retain General THOMAS in command of a great military department, when that officer gives such repeated evidences of his incapacity to comprehend the nature of republican government, and of his contemptuous disregard of the rights of the people, of the laws, and of the Constitution?"—*New York Daily News.*

—None of our great generals seem to please the Democrats. They are growing more and more bitter against General GRANT every day. They hate General SHERMAN worse than ever, now that he says he never was a Democrat. And here we find General THOMAS denounced in no measured terms. What is the matter?

THE Democratic party went out of its way, at Reading, in its resolutions to administer a few kicks to the poor negro.

The Democratic party is like a great cowardly bully, who sticks his fist in the face of the feeblest man in the crowd. The Copperheads hate the black man because he helped whip *their friends*, the Rebels.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING at Reading, on Wednesday, endorsed the August Convention to be held in this city. Of course.

All Hail, Tennessee!

THE House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday ratified the Constitutional Amendment. The Senate having ratified, it some time ago, the action of the Legislature is now complete. Intelligence of this fact having been communicated to Congress, bills for the admission of the State of Tennessee were immediately introduced into both branches, and from the indications given, we have no doubt will be passed to-day. Tennessee will thus be restored to her old position in the Union; or, to speak more correctly, the reconstructed State of Tennessee will resume the position once held by the old State of Tennessee previous to the loss of her status by rebellion.

This result has been accomplished through the bravery and perseverance of the loyal men of Tennessee, who have thus given a new evidence of their devotion to the country. It has been accomplished, too, in direct opposition to the most desperate and revolutionary efforts of that party which delights to call itself "conservative." Notwithstanding these conservatives are every day pretending to the greatest anxiety for the restoration of the Rebel States, they have done all they could to prevent Tennessee from resuming her relations to the Union. It is well to make a note of this fact, as it shows that the only restoration the disunion Democracy are after is the restoration of Rebels to power. It shows, too, how reckless these self-styled "conservatives" are as to the means they use to carry their ends. According to their own theory, the State Government of Tennessee is a valid and legitimate one. Governor BROWNLOW called the Legislature together, as it was his constitutional right and duty to do. It was the duty of each member of the Legislature to obey the call. Yet, because these conservatives feared that the Legislature would take such action upon the Constitutional amendment as might not be pleasing to *them*, they did all they could to keep away enough members to prevent the assembling of a quorum. Fortunately they were at last baffled; but that does not alter the utterly indefensible and revolutionary character of the attempt they made.

All honor is due to Governor BROWNLOW and his brave companions for their firmness in this great crisis. Never, even in the darkest hours of the Rebellion, did they have to fight against the powers of treason and disunion at a greater disadvantage—never did they achieve a more glorious and substantial victory.

$10,000,000.

THERE was, on Wednesday last, decided in the United States Circuit Court of New York, Justice SAMUEL NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, presiding, a case which involved the possession of ten millions of dollars in the Empire City alone, and of which there are 110 similar suits pending in that Circuit, in addition to hundreds in other parts of the country. The facts we will briefly give. At the time of the overthrow of the Rebellion there were, as we all know, thousands of bales of cotton stored in the South, which had been purchased by non-citizens, for the purpose of running the blockade. The United States Treasury Agents took possession of this cotton in behalf of the Government, and sent it North, to be sold by the properly authorized parties. In the present case, DENNISTON & Co. owned 461 bales of cotton in Georgia. They were taken by the Government, and consigned to SIMEON DRAPER for sale. Suit has been brought by DENNISTON & Co. to recover their cotton. The great struggle of the case took place over the question of jurisdiction, the plaintiffs endeavoring to get it into a State Court for adjudication, while the defendant desired to have it settled by the United States Circuit Court. It was granted that the final disposition of the cotton hung upon the settlement of this point of law. Judge NELSON yesterday decided that his Court had exclusive jurisdiction, and this gave a verdict in favor of the Government.

When it is remembered that the plaintiffs are known to have procured the cotton from Rebel owners, and with the undoubted intention of running the blockade, and thus violating the laws of the United States, the extremely refreshing nature of the suit is apparent. It is a cool blast in this warm weather. The vast interests involved, and the ability of the counsel employed on either side, have given to the suit great importance, and the decision, as rendered, will bring millions into the Treasury. It is a true doctrine that audacity cannot validate a transaction entered into by foreign law-breakers, with Rebel planters as their confederates.

THE New York *Times*, speaking of the August Convention says, it would be "impertinent and indecent for such men as VALLANDIGHAM, WILLIAM B. REED, and FERNANDO WOOD," to present themselves as delegates to a Union Convention. These men will be much more likely to kick Mr. RAYMOND out of that Convention, than he will to exclude them.

THE DEMOCRATS at Reading pretended in one of their resolutions to a great sympathy for Ireland in her struggles with the tyranny of England. The Democratic party is a *pro-slavery party:* how then can it be the true friend of freedom anywhere?

HESTER CLYMER said in his speech at Reading, that he stuck to his record. Very well, he will find *that his record will stick to him!* And a mighty bad record it is, too!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is announced as a delegate from *Nebraska* to the August Convention.

Philadelphians on a Tour.

The Committee on Fire and Trust, of the Philadelphia City Councils, composed of Messrs. George W. Nichols, John Bardsley, George W. Mactague, Joseph B. Hancock, William Palmer, Daniel Stockham, William S. Stokley, David Creamer, James Zimmerman, John Fareira, Samuel Cavin, Abraham Stewart, and Samuel Schude, arrived in this city on Monday night, *en route* to Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities. The Committee had been on a visit to Centre county, for the purpose of inspecting some property belonging to the city of Philadelphia, and concluded to extend their tour. They were accompanied by David M. Lyle, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department. Yesterday morning Mayor McCarthy and Chief Engineer John H. Hare waited upon the excursionists, and after welcoming them to the city, conducted them to the Fort Pitt Works and a number of other establishments. The committee left for Chicago yesterday afternoon on the 2·10 o'clock train.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 18th.*

—An army officer reports from Granville Court House, South Carolina, that the people there had a procession and speeches on the 2d inst., to the honor of the Confederate dead, but on the Fourth of July seemed to stay at home with one accord.

Mysterious Hospital Patient.

Our exchanges, by answering our query, may bring joy to some fond heart, that mourns as dead an unfortunate man whom we saw at the hospital in this place on yesterday. So sad a picture as his anxious face presents it has not often been our lot to look upon. No account whatever can be gathered of him here. When the United States forces took possession of Tallahassee, they found this man in the then Confederate hospital, and he has not been heard to speak since. His face ever wears an expression of most anxious care. The moment any one enters his room he turns with an imploring glance, intensified by an expression of fear. Oh! that look can never be forgotten. So full of petition, dread, and woe! He wrings his hands incessantly, and seems just uttering some earnest request; but never speaks. Repeated efforts have been made to induce him to write. But he takes the pen mechanically, as he does everything else, and gazes up into your face with that same earnest look of undefined supplication and dread.

When he is left alone with his food he eats heartily, and until recently his general health has been good. He is now a little emaciated. Occasionally he has been known to creep stealthily to his window, and open it cautiously. But in doing so he seems to dread some catastrophe.

We have made considerable inquiry about him in the city, and can gather no clue as to the exact time when he was brought to Tallahassee, or from where. One account supposes that he was brought up here a month or two before the surrender, from the hospital in Monticello. Another says that some Confederate soldier who has seen him here, remembers that he saw him in the Natural Bridge fight—that he was then wearing a Major's star, and that he fought bravely. He supposes that the explosion of a shell near his head paralyzed his speech and deprived him partially of reason.

It is passing strange that he should have remained here so long without being identified. He is a man of commanding figure—we should think six feet and one or two inches in height—if strong and robust would weigh about 160 pounds—seems to be between 35 and 40 years of age—has a prominent forehead, dark hair, a large grey eye, and rather prominent nose. He is as docile as a child, obeying mechanically every command, and with such an express on as would move a heart of stone.—*Tallahassee (Fla.) sentinel.*

Why Mr. Denison Resigned.

Ex Postmaster-General Denison, in reply to a note from a distinguished citizen of Ohio, congratulating him upon his resignation, thus defines his reasons for withdrawing from the Cabinet:—

"While almost certain for several months past that I could not long remain in the Cabinet, because of the differences of opinion on public questions between the President and myself, I determined, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the political situation, not to withdraw as long as there was any hope for a reconciliation between the President and our friends in Congress. Not until the President's opposition to the Constitutional amendment and his approval of the Philadelphia Convention were manifest, did I feel that all hope of reconciliation was gone. Then I acted promptly, and would have resigned as I have, if I had known I was to leave alone. I am satisfied of having resigned at the right time and in the right spirit, whatever may be the consequences to me personally."

Attempted Assassination of Juarez.

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 16.—Mexican news reports the attempted assassination of President Juarez by two citizens who had been in some way wronged. The sentinel on guard made no attempt to save the President's life, allowing the would-be murderers to discharge the contents of two double-barrelled guns at him. Juarez was not injured, although two shots passed through his coat.

—The Freedmen's Bureau has information from Mississippi that the civil authorities of that State are taking some steps towards the suppression of the disorders in that State. Commissioners' Courts are being organized in Mississippi under the Civil Rights bill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press:*—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

☞ COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,

7 17 10t COLLECTOR.

☞ "PORTLAND SUFFERERS."—AN informal meeting of citizens was held at the request of the Mayor, at his office on Friday July 13 to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Portland, Maine.

The undersigned were appointed the Executive Committee, to any of whom contributions may be sent:—

G. A. WOOD,
CHARLES W CUSHMAN,
HENRY WINSOR,
B. H. BARTOL,
E. W. CLARK,
A. G. CATTELL,
S. T. SOUDER,
E. F. HOUGHTON,
CHARLES A. WARREN.

7 18 6t

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 13,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank Nos 1407 99 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 18 lmis* CASPER HEFT.

☞ NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the SAHA SULPHUR COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 240 South THIRD street on MONDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Our vessel has arrived with Sulphur. By order.

F. W NEWBOLD,
7 20 2t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,
7 19 11t Treasurer.

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MAIL FOR HAVANA.—The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, July 21, 1866, at 5 o'clock.

C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.
7 19 2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS, 8vo, ILLUSTRATED.....$4 00
LAND AT LAST. 8vo., paper.....40
RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. 12mo. cloth.....$1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF ROGERS' Celebrated Groups of War Statuary—17 subjects. Among which we mention, "Taking the Oath;" "One More Shot," etc. Two sizes for framing, $1; or for the Album, 20 cents each, at

G. W. PITCHER'S
7 17 tuths 3t Book, Album, and Photograph House,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Sent by mail everywhere on receipt of price.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO WHITE AND GREEN MOUNTAINS—Round trip tickets good until November 1. Sold at greatly reduced rates. Via NEW YORK CONNECTING LINES, and VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

Philadelphia to Newport Vt., and return via Springfield, Bellows Falls and Stowe.....Fare, $30 00
Philadelphia to Newport, Vt., via Springfield; Newport to outlet Lake Memphremagog; outlet to Sherbrooke; Sherbrooke to Quebec; Quebec to Montreal via rail or steamer; Montreal to New York and Philadelphia via Springfield.....Fare $37 25
Philadelphia to Crawford House and return, via Springfield White River Junction, Newport Wells River and Littleton.....Fare, $42 25
Philadelphia to Profile House and return.....Fare, $19 25
Philadelphia to Burlington via Albany and Saratoga; Burlington to St. Albans; St. Albans to New York; Philadelphia via Bellows Falls and Springfield.....Fare, $21
Philadelphia to Burlington and return same as above via Lake George.....Fare $23 00
Philadelphia to Mount Mansfield and return.....Fare, $23 00

Also, twenty other different routes.
For tickets and further information, apply at the office, No 425 CHESNUT Street, under Philadelphia Bank, and opposite the Custom House.

7 9 stuthse N VAN HORN, Agent.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer

"SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 40, 10, 11 20 A. M., and at 12 40, 2, 3 20, 4 40 and 5 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9 20, 10 40, 12 M.; and 1 20, 2 40, 4, 5 20, and 6 40 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat 10 cents. [5 9 p ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURsions up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chestnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 18 o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATURDAY.—The swift and elegant steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets good to return on Monday, $4 00, including carriage hire. 7 18 2*

LADIES' INVITATION GRAND HOP,

AT CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1866

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S BAND.

7 20 2trp J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

MUSIC BY THE SATTERLEE BAND,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

TH. HERRMANN.

7 18 3t

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Pleasure ground etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female one in-ss or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

SUN UMBRELLAS

For Gentlemen.

A NEW STYLE FOR THE CITY OR SEA SHORE.

WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET Street.

7 19 6t

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE,

FIRST DISTRICT,

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 419 CHESNUT STREET, TO

No. 247 South THIRD Street,

East Side, corner of EVELINA, below Walnut.

JOHN H. TAGGART,
7 17 3t Collector First District Pennsylvania.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (7 18 6

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building School College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 19 6m

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000.

Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles) to North Missouri to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 380 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000 with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,000 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

7 16 1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 11 1m

GROCERIES.

LONGWORTH'S

DRY CATAWBA WINE.

JUST RECEIVED,

Longworth's Dry Catawba Wine.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD
ALWAYS USE
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
Ask your grocer for it.
Wholesale Agent, WARD J CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

THROUGH LINES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Is now running through lines, by Seaboard Railroad routes via RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY and MOBILE

TO NEW ORLEANS.

Since the recent occupation of the Courts in Virginia, additional routes have also been opened to WASHINGTON, CHARLOTTESVILLE, GORDONSVILLE, and LYNCHBURG and other points on the ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD and also to STAUNTON and points on the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Company is prepared to receive
FREIGHT, PACKAGES, AND MONEY,
for the above and intermediate points.
Office, No. 630 MARKET Street.

7 17 10t B. F. FICKLIN,
General Superintendent.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m eo

CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—It is first class, built by Corliss & Co., Providence; capacity (120) one hundred and twenty horse-power; cylinder 24 by 48; fly-wheel 16 feet diameter; 24-inch face. In first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 1343, Philadelphia Post Office. 7 14 10t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.—The following is the amount of internal revenue paid by the newspapers of this city for the quarter ending June 30:—

Public Ledger	$79,706 55
Philadelphia Inquirer	36,017 41
Evening Telegraph	28,240 00
Evening Bulletin, no return yet made.	
Press, no return yet made.	
North American	21,140 18
Age	10,431 00
Daily News	2,575 00
Sunday Dispatch	6,247 00
Sunday Times	4,326 35
Sunday Transcript	3 512 02
Sunday Mercury	2,244 00
Saturday Evening Post	1 281 00

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—It has always been held to be good policy to increase the comforts of the great masses of the lower ten thousand. In most of the large cities of the Old World there are provided for the poorer classes, as well as the more highly favored ones, places of resort from the dust and confinement of the city. There seems to be a generous rivalry between different places to present the most pleasant and agreeable surroundings to their respective parks. Those in the Old World have become so celebrated that their names are as household words, and familiar to everybody.

The principal cities of our country copy after the Europeans in regard to these parks, although necessarily on a smaller and less magnificent scale. New York has in her Central Park, approaching more nearly to the grandeur of those of London, Paris, and other European cities. There the merchants and capitalists seem to take pride in improving every natural advantage Central Park possesses. Elegant and graceful bridges of iron or stone are built wherever the situation will admit of them. At every convenient and shady spot, light, airy summer houses are placed for the benefit of the tired pedestrian. On the lake, as it is called, every care has been taken to render the place as delightful as nature, assisted by art, could make it.

As one sits down in one of the lovely rustic (*lodges?*) on its bank, and beholds the magnificent swans and beautiful and rare waterfowl floating on its surface, and the light, gaily colored boats plying around the lake, he might almost think he was in fairy land, and not within such a short distance of the bustling world of business. New York considers that in spending money to beautify her park she is making a rich investment. That in providing music to calm the minds and improve the tastes of the lower classes, to whom such luxuries would otherwise be inaccessible, she is actually making a reduction in the expenses of government, by improving the morals of the people; and she is right.

Why does not Philadelphia look at such matters in the same light as New York? In our Park at Fairmount we have vastly the advantage of Central Park in natural scenery. The beauty of situation is unsurpassed by any park in the whole world. The picturesque hills, beautifully wooded, and the river Schuylkill, whose beauties have been the theme of song and the pride of our city. For miles up the river the eye delighted to rest on one succession of beautiful views, in whatever position we may take on the hills. It is time that our city had made some moves in the right direction. Much has been done to improve the natural advantages of the situation. In the old Park, indeed, but little could be added, except in the addition of more shrubbery, and a more becoming enclosure on the Coates street boundary. With the exception of the walks and drives, and the hydrants for supplying the thirsty visitors, very little has been added to the new Park. The approach to it from Coates street is a disgrace to our city.

By expending a few thousand dollars in building an iron or stone bridge, and erecting a suitable gateway, this approach might be rendered an ornament to the Park itself and be a credit to the city. As it is now, we cross a rickety wooden apology for a bridge, over a dirty little creek, through almost a foot in depth of dust and dirt, before we enter the grounds of the Park. Once inside, the scene changes, and the eye is delighted with the smooth gravel-walks and drives winding around and up the slopes and terraces. The boulevard on the river front is lovely with the picturesque houses of the Schuylkill boat clubs. But still one cannot help thinking, as he looks around the place, that everything is in a comparatively embryonic state. We want more flowers, more accommodation for the wearied pedestrian. There are so many beautiful spots to build small rustic arbors on the crest and sides of the slopes fronting the river. Small observatories might be added at a small cost. But, above all, we want more music. The trouble is that we commence too late in the season for this. During the hot summer months Fairmount is the almost sole resort of the poorer classes to get a breath of the pure air of heaven, and enjoy the green so refreshing to the tired eyes of the laboring classes. They say that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and there is no doubt that it would have the effect of stilling the passions of the unruly who were under its influence, to such an extent as to lessen the number of brawls materially, that are constantly occurring in that neighborhood. By all means let us have that luxury in our Park. We need it now, and should have it.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.—One of the greatest blessings which the law confers on a citizen, is the right to be unmolested while in the quiet pursuit of his business or enjoyment of his leisure. In all great cities there are quarters where the law seems a dead letter, and rogues reign unmolested. Into these places a respectable person dare not venture, especially after dark. This fact is known and recognized, and no decent person will venture into these quarters without expecting to get into trouble, as a matter of course. But in the respectable quarters of the city, in those places inhabited by the upper classes of society, around our squares and parks, one would naturally suppose that there would not be allowed the ruffian or the wanton to insult the passer-by. But it is a notorious fact, that after nightfall our squares and the Park swarm with the vilest of our population. There the ears of respectable people in the neighborhood or passing by are saluted with language the most vile and offensive that reckless and shameless depravity can invent—language and conduct that would raise a blush to the cheek of any man if he were not a hardened offender himself. The police are doing their best to abate this nuisance, and in consequence there are scores of arrests nightly. Still, much remains to be done, and severe examples should be made of those arrested.

SPLENDID EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.—The Scott Methodist Episcopal Church have appointed a committee to arrange an excursion, on a grand scale, to the famed watering-place and sea-side spa, Cape Island. The fine steamer *Kennebec* has been engaged for the excursion, and she will take an admirable ocean sweep during the trip. The excursion comes off on Wednesday, the 25th instant, and the fare for a gentleman and lady has been set at the very low price of $3 for the round trip. The *Kennebec* will leave Arch street wharf at half-past 5 o'clock, and Washington street wharf at 6 o'clock, next Wednesday morning.

NOT DEAD, AS REPORTED.—We are gratified to be able to contradict the reported death of John G. Hollick, Jr., of the Goodwill Engine Company. Mr. Hollick's injuries received at the Commerce street fire were quite serious, but will not prove dangerous. He is doing well, and is in a fair way for an early recovery.

EUROPEAN PERIODICALS.—Mr. A. Winch No. 505 Chesnut street, has forwarded to this office the following magazines and papers, for which our thanks are due:—*London Society, Temple Bar, Cornhill*, and *St. James' Magazines*, for July; *Once-a-Week, All-the-Year-Round, Cassell's Illustrated Paper, Punch, Fun, etc.*

THE INSURANCE KINGS IN COUNCIL—A GRAND COMBINATION PROPOSED—UNIFORM SCALE OF PREMIUMS.—A meeting of Presidents and other officials of insurance companies was held in New York city yesterday, the proceedings of which were of great interest to all of our citizens who have any dealings with those institutions. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois, and a capital of about $30,000,000. Mark Howard, Esq., of the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., was elected President, and J. M. Rankin, Esq., of the Fulton Insurance Company, of New York city, Secretary.

The object of this gathering of insurance kings was to form such a union among the companies which they represented as would enable them to act in concert in their general business proceedings, having special reference to the rates of premium and the prevention of incendiarism.

A Committee previously appointed, through its Chairman, Mr. Heald, of the Home Insurance Company, presented the following series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

"*Whereas*, It is well known that the business of Fire Insurance, in which is invested, in the United States, some $65,000,000 capital, is from the prevalence of extremely low rates of premium and from excessive losses, growing out of the frequency of fires during the past two years, not only non-remunerative to the stockholders of many of these institutions, but threatens the impeachment of the capital and the consequent withdrawal from the community of sufficient guarantee against losses by fire, thereby affecting the interests of the princely merchant, who has large amounts of property at risk, and the poor man who owns only his own homestead, and who alike seek protection against the calamity of the possible destruction of their property by the devouring element fire.

"*Resolved*, That it is a self-evident proposition that those who risk their capital in providing the means of insurance against loss by fire, are justly entitled to receive from those whom they thus protect such rates of premium as will, after meeting the losses, yield adequate compensation for the hazard to which such capital is exposed; and it is believed that those who seek such protection generally appreciate this fact and are disposed to uphold the companies in a reasonable advance of rates, as the true means of promoting their own security.

"*Resolved*, That the greatly reduced rates of premium which have obtained within the last few years, in connection with the large amount of losses sustained by the fire insurance companies in the United States within the past two years, have rendered a mature advance of premium necessary to a continuance of the business; and it consequently becomes the duty of those to whom the business of the companies is intrusted to adopt judicious measures to obtain by general co-operation a suitable advance in the rates of premiums"

It was proposed to form the association into a National Board of Underwriters, the objects of which should be as follow:—

"1 To establish and maintain, as far as practicable, a system of uniform rates of premium.

"2 To establish and maintain a uniform rate of compensation to agents and brokers.

"3 To repress incendiarism and arson by combining in suitable measures for the apprehension, conviction and punishment of criminals engaged in this nefarious business.

"4 To devise and give effect to measures for the protection of our common interests and the promotion of our general prosperity."

Considerable debate arose on the Constitution proposed for adoption, which finally passed, with some slight amendments. It provides for the election and duties of the officers of the Board. The powers of the Executive Committee were thus defined:—

"The Executive Committee shall consist of fifteen members of whom not less than three, nor more than four, shall be representatives of companies of the city of New York, not less than two from companies in the city of Hartford, and not more than three; and not exceeding two from the cities of Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Haven, Springfield, Worcester, Cleveland, Albany, and San Francisco. The committee have power to fill vacancies.

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to consider all plans proposed for the common welfare and if found worthy and practicable, to recommend the adoption of the same by all the members of this Board; to aid and advise in the formation of local Boards at all prominent points, and in the establishment, as far as practicable, of rates at all smaller points where such aid and advice may be desired; to endeavor to procure uniformity in the form of policy to be used, and a more careful mode of writing policies They shall also consider and recommend some mode of obviating the evils of loose and indefinite underwriting: such as the too general permission of other insurance without notice; the granting extra privileges without charge; excessive insurance; hasty adjustments and payment of losses, and kindred evils that the practice of later years has engrafted on the business of underwriting, and other matters promotive of sound underwriting and the general good of the members of this association."

After further discussion of sundry matters, the Convention adjourned, to meet again to-day.

STEALING SHIRTS.—During the late wretchedly wilting weather it required a large stock of linen to maintain a respectable degree of stiffness in the street. William Jones is one of those unfortunate individuals who is endowed with considerable pride and very inconsiderable wardrobe. Yesterday seeing some nice clean shirts hanging very conveniently in the yard attached to the premises occupied by Mr. Hance, Forty-first street and Darby road, he leaped into the yard and confiscated them. William got safe over the fence again with his precious plunder, and was going on his way rejoicing in the anticipation of the unusual luxury of several changes of linen, when Officer Lyster discovered him and made chase. Although William made desperate efforts to escape, and dropped his precious plunder to facilitate it, he was captured after a chase of two miles, and taken before Alderman Allen, who committed him to answer for his covetousness.

MAYHEM.—John Smith, claiming to be a Prussian by birth, and unable to get into the war in his own country, undertook to make one in this. On the 4th of July he got into a row with the keeper of a lager beer saloon in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Parrish streets, and bit his ear completely off. Yesterday he was recognized by an officer from a description, and was arrested and taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $2000 bail to answer. Smith is a man about twenty-nine years of age, and at the time of the occurrence of his brutal assault succeeded in making good his escape.

THE SÆNGERBUND'S PICNIC.—On July 26 (next Thursday evening), the famous Sængerbund propose to give one of their old-fashioned and delightful musical midsummer night picnics, at Smith's Island. The programme arranged for the occasion is brilliant, and as no one will be admitted on the Island that evening without a ticket, it will be perfectly safe and enjoyable for ladies and children. Tickets have been placed at the low rate of fifty cents each, and may be had of James N. Bedloe, Esq., the accomplished caterer of Lakemeyer's Hotel, in Carter street, below Third.

GOVERNOR CURTIN AT THE SEASIDE.—Governor Curtin arrived at Atlantic City to-day, for the purpose of spending his summer vacation. He had previously engaged rooms at the United States Hotel. This establishment is now entertaining two hundred and fifty guests, who are having a delightful time, from all accounts. The "United States" is one of the favorite resorts at Atlantic City. No guest was ever known to express dissatisfaction with the treatment he received from "mine hosts."

SUNSTROKE.—Yesterday, at 4 P. M., Albert Naylor, a workman in the employ of Massey & Collins, brewers, and residing at No. 513 South Nineteenth street, fell in the street from sunstroke, at Broad and Market streets. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. We are in hopes that this may be the last case of *coup de soleil* we shall have to record for some time.

GENERAL MEADE AT LONG BRANCH.—Major-General Meade is now stopping at Long Branch, N. J. On the 24th instant there will be a grand military display, at which the commander of the Army of the Potomac will review the State troops of New Jersey.

DROWNED.—This morning, the body of a man was found in the water at Vine street wharf. He is supposed to have been drowned. The Coroner was summoned.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—It seems strange that men will never learn to be merciful to their beasts of burden, even when suffering themselves. At Callowhill and New Market streets, the passers-by and the people living in the neighborhood were very much annoyed and their feelings outraged by seeing a brute beating his poor rip of a horse with a club. The man (?), Jacob Deimer by name, was engaged in huckstering cucumbers, etc., about the streets, in a small cart. His sorry-looking horse was in a terrible state of debility, and the wonder was how the poor beast could carry himself along, letting alone the cart of vegetables. Deimer, who is a cripple, walking with a crutch, then beat the animal with a club until the bystanders interfered and had him arrested. He was taken before Alderman Toland, and held in $500 bail to answer the charge of cruelty to animals. There are abundant chances to make a score of examples of those unfeeling wretches who are so much in the habit of abusing horseflesh. They may be seen in our streets any time of day.

DISORDERLIES.—Mrs. Alice Newton "keeps" an establishment at the corner of Gay street and Hamilton's alley. The visitors at this house are numbered by the legion, and of late have been rather boisterous in their demeanor, both in-doors and out. They are hard drinkers and hard cases generally. For harboring such customers and disturbing the repose of the neighborhood generally, Alice was yesterday brought before Alderman Ramsdale. The magistrate concluded to detain her until she could furnish $600 bail to keep the peace. Thereupon the unfortunate lady despatched a messenger for her daughter. The arrival of the latter caused the affair to take a rather melancholy turn, the daughter declaring that she was respectable in character, and would do nothing towards keeping her mother out of limbo, her appropriate abiding place. So Alice was transferred to that locality. Joseph Good and Amelia Shaw, who were found by the police in Mrs. Newton's establishment, were each held in $400 bail to answer for their disreputable company.

BY LIGHTNING TO THE SEASIDE.—The Camden and Atlantic Railroad are now running five trains daily through to the sea-shore. The lightning express, which leaves this city at 2 P. M., makes the distance in two hours. When a person can not only get out of the heat and turmoil of the city in two hours, but likewise transport himself, body and soul, to the ocean within that time, we judge that if he does not now and then embrace such an opportunity it is because he is a misanthrope, who takes delight in human misery, even though he himself be the sufferer, or as a miser who hoards up his coppers for the indefinite benefit of his ungrateful posterity. Atlantic City has acquired a reputation for cool and refreshing sea breezes which is not to be gainsayed in such weather as this. Tickets can be obtained at No. 828 Chesnut street, in the Continental Hotel, and also at the office of the Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street, or of the gentlemanly agent of the Company, John G. Bryant, at Vine street wharf.

OLD DOG TRAY OUT OF HIS WITS.—On Howard street, below Master, lives a vicious brute of the canine species. He barks, and bites, and tears around in a fashion that does not suit the passers-by. Sometimes he takes hold of their pantaloons. He has even been known to run his teeth deeper, and leave their imprints upon the fleshy parts concealed within. Altogether he is considered a very naughty and disagreeable sort of a beast. Jacob Shoemaker owns him, and persists in letting him live. For thus upsetting the feeling of security throughout the neighborhood, he (Jacob) was yesterday sent to jail, not being able to give a bond in the sum of $800 that he would make his appearance when wanted. What was done with the dog we know not. If he is not a dead dog by this time, there is a screw loose somewhere—probably in his coffin.

QUARRYMEN ON THE RAMPAGE.—Yesterday several young men engaged in peddling oranges, oysters, and also lager beer, in the neighborhood of Rockdale School, were driven away by some quarrymen engaged in blasting in the neighborhood. When they had driven the venders of beer and oranges away from their wagon, the said quarrymen helped themselves liberally to the luxuries. They were, however, arrested in their unlawful proceedings, and taken before Alderman Beitler, and held in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery and riotous behavior. Their names are Thomas Sitnet, Walter Barrett, Robert Ervent, Francis Fredericks, Dennis Fell, John Sinnet, Pat Divers, and Isaac Conly.

LIQUORING ON THE SABBATH.—David Saddler keeps a gin-mill on Centre street, in the Twenty-second Ward. That much the law, very unwisely we think, permits him to do without any molestation. But David has also fallen into the habit of liquoring his customers on the Sabbath day. He ought to have known that the law prohibits such doings. What renders David's misdeeds in the liquor business even more heinous, is the fact that he dealt out his spirits to a woman last Sunday. For this Alderman Thomas yesterday held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.—Yesterday Matthew Lynch, employed on a farm near Chesnut Hill, was arrested on the charge of appropriating his employer's goods to his own use. It seems that Lynch was in the habit of taking grain, vegetables, and chickens to market, and failed to render any account of their sales. He had in this way abstracted several hundred dollars' worth of material from the farm in the space of two or three years. He was finally detected in his nefarious operations, and taken before Alderman Stallman, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

ASSAULT WITH BRASS KNUCKLES.—Yesterday afternoon, John Fell persisted in hanging around a house in the neighborhood of Third and Brown streets. The proprietor ordered him to take himself off, whereupon Fell is said to have fallen upon the former, striking him in the temple with a pair of brass knuckles, which he wore. The wound was a very serious one, and may prove dangerous. This morning Fell was taken before Alderman Toland and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries he inflicted.

"NYMPHES DU PAVE."—A young female, answering to the name of Kate Patson, was arrested in Franklin Square last evening, charged with insulting persons in the Square, and behaving herself in a very indecent manner. She resides at a place near Seventh and Arch, kept by a Mary Smith. Mary was bound over by Alderman Hurley for keeping a bawdy house, and Kate was sent to the House of Refuge.

LARCENY.—Ellen McGrady, living with another woman at Sixth and Bedford streets, was brought before Ald. Bonsall, who committed her to answer the charge. The accuser, the party she was living with, did not appear against her at a subsequent examination, and she was discharged.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning the body of an unknown man was found drowned in the first dock above Vine street wharf on the Delaware front. He had evidently been in the water some days, and when found had begun to decompose.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF A HIGH WIND.—

A man one day had walking gone,
Having a nice new sack coat on,
When there arose a dreadful gale,
And filled his coat out like a sail—
Yes, took him up into the air—
And yet that coat did never tear!
Frightened at flying "dear knows where,"
He drew his arms out of the sleeves,
And dropped down on a pile of leaves,
Then gasped, recovering from the fall,
"Strong is the work of Tower Hall!"

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE IMBECILITY OF PHYSICIANS! is bitterly inveighed against by venders of quack nostrums, who cannot persuade members of the profession to use or recommend their pills or powders. The proprietor of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC* has no such complaint to make—he has abundant reason to return thanks for the cordiality with which the ablest members of the profession recommend the use of the Calisaya Tonic; they know what such a medicine should be, and they know that the tonic is precisely that thing. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—SULPHUR FROM A NEW SOURCE—SICILY OUTRIVALLED—A PHILADELPHIAN THE DISCOVERER.—We learn, by the arrival of the brig *Thomas Walter* at this port, from St. Bart's and Saba, that sulphur in inexhaustible quantities has been found at the latter island. Tangible evidences are furnished in the form of a large consignment of it, accompanied with specimens of other minerals, to Colonel Peter F. Stout.

Sicily has long enjoyed the credit and monopoly of furnishing this precious article to the art, science, military, and commercial worlds; but by recent explorations made under the guidance of our fellow townsman, Colonel Peter F. Stout, to the West India islands, under instructions of a company to make a mineralogical and geological examination, discovered in the island of Saba this great and invaluable prize to the United States—perhaps the world.

A New York company entertained for a long time an idea of an exploration of this nature, but to Colonel Stout is due the credit of the discovery. Upon his personal account he secured by purchase a large tract of this valuable mineral land, and subsequently secured a lifetime lease of an immense tract proving more valuable than his individual purchase—thus rendering the sulphur product a monopoly to himself. A company was proposed and formed under the title of the Saba Sulphur Company to develop its purchased estate, to which he most generously acceded; and we now have the positive evidence of its productiveness, as well as (by letters) the promise of a full cargo in a few days.

A meeting of the stockholders of the company is called on Monday, the 23d instant, as will be seen elsewhere in our paper of to-day.

GET THE BEST! THE BEST WHAT? Why, the best everything—the best clothing and food, the best sewing machine and piano, the best books and pictures, the best husband or wife, above all, the best medicines—and for all derangements and disturbances in the alimentary system this is, beyond doubt, *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

"NEEDLES'
CAMPHOR
TROCHES,"
Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by
C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

IF YOUR LINEN CLOTHES are "soap shrunk" they will never *shrink* any more. All linen suits bought of Charles Stokes & Co. are warranted not to shrink. Remember Stokes' "One-price," under the Continental.

REDUCED PRICES.—When you want good Photographs, natural and truthful in expression and arrangement, and artistic in execution, go to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 36 dey st., new york."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

EVANS—RUSSELL.—On the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William H Hare, Mr. JOHN H. EVANS, of Canada West, to Miss ADDIE V. RUSSELL, of this city.

GRAY—KNOWLTON.—In Roxborough, July 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. David Spencer, HAMILTON K GRAY, of Washington, D. C., to Miss VIRGINIA L., daughter of the late Curtis Knowlton.

DIED.

BENTLEY.—On Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, MARGARET, daughter of David B. and Sophia R. Bentley, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 713 Buttonwood street, on Saturday afternoon next, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

NEILL.—On the morning of the 19th instant, JAMES NEILL, Sr., in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, James Neill, No. 1825 Wallace street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SIMMONS.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. JANE SIMMONS, wife of the late Stephen M. Simmons, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 239 Pine street on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

GATHERING UP THE DIRT, DUST, shreds, etc., as it passes over the carpet, a Patent Carpet Sweeper does not press them into the body of the carpet as a broom does. It is, therefore, less injurious and more expeditious. Two of the most approved kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IF CORN, OYSTERS, FRITTERS, PUDdings, and other preparations of green corn are liked by you, try the Patent Corn Graters which will remove all the pulp from the hull in a very superior manner.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IRON AND BRASS SCREW EYES, SCREW Rings, Picture Rings, Hooks, Nails, and Knobs, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S.E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
L. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 11

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

An Exciting Discussion in the House of Representatives.

"THE MANLY ART."

A Prize Fight on the Potomac.

ENGLISH BEATS BOULSTER TO A JAM.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHE TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, a prize fight took place on the Potomac river, on the Virginia shore, two miles this side of Fort Washington, between Mike English and Horatio Boulster, two New York bruisers. English was the victor; time twenty-two minutes, and twenty-four rounds were fought. Boulster was beaten by Collier, of Baltimore, in a fight in the same vicinity in March last, on which occasion his hand was broken, and the disabled hand gave out in the fight to-day.

The fighting weight of the parties was about 138 pounds each.

Boulster was bailed on a charge of arson in this city to take part in this fight.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Senate.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), from the Conference Committee on the bill to protect the lives of passengers on steam vessels, made a report. The House agrees to all the important amendments of the Senate, and the bill is substantially the same as passed by the Senate. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) reported from the Finance Committee the Tariff bill, as passed by the House on Wednesday, with amendments, which he said were important. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) introduced a bill, entitled a bill to prevent the Courts from being used as a means for the prosecution of loyal citizens. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) called up the bill granting the right to all citizens of the United States, or those who have declared their intentions to become citizens, to enter and explore the unoccupied mineral lands of the United States, and prescribing the conditions upon which they can obtain and retain possession. The bill was passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Deming (Conn.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish and protect national cemeteries, which was recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) on leave introduced a joint resolution, giving the building recently occupied for the purposes of a fair in aid of the Home for the Orphans of Soldiers' and Sailors, to the Home for an additional fair, together with all the materials, etc. Read three times, and passed.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to authorize the issue of certain bonds in denominations greater than $1000. Read three times, and passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) withdrew the demand for the consideration of the previous question, and modified his substitute so as to read, "Joint resolutions declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress":—

Whereas, The State of Tennessee has in good faith ratified the article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has also shown to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the Government, laws, and authority of the United States. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relation to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress, duly elected and qualified, upon their taking the oaths of office required by existing laws.

Mr. Bingham renewed the call for the previous question.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Bingham's resolution:—

When Tennessee shall have ratified the amendment to the Constitution, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and shall have established an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction who are not less than twenty-one years of age, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such; provided that nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal person who is now allowed to vote."

Mr. Bingham declined to allow the amendment to be offered.

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) desired to offer an amendment, adding to that offered by Mr. Bingham a proviso that "the United States do hereby recognize the Government of the State of Tennessee, inaugurated under and by the Convention which assembled on the 9th of January, 1865, at the city of Nashville, as the legitimate Government of the said State, entitled to the guarantees and all other rights of State Government under the Constitution.

Mr. Bingham declined to let the amendment be offered, and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

The preamble was then ordered to be read a third time.

Then the House got into some confusion about the preamble, which finally resolved itself into a motion to reconsider the vote by which the preamble was ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time, which motion was laid on the table. Yeas, 105; nays, 29.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) addressed the Speaker, as if on a question of order, and commenced to say that a portion of the members on his side desired very much to vote for the resolution, but could not vote for the preamble. He was interrupted by calls to order, and was informed by the Speaker that if he had a question of order he must state it.

Mr. Le Blond, resuming his remarks, stated, amid loud calls to order, that as the House would have to vote on the resolution and preamble as an entirety, some members on his side would vote against the whole thing.

The Speaker stated that there was no precedent known to the oldest member, where a bill had been ordered to be engrossed and the question occurred on its passage, a part of it could be passed and a part rejected. That was utterly impossible. The time to vote for or against a preamble was on ordering it to be engrossed.

The previous question having been seconded on the passage of the joint resolution,

Mr. Brigham rose to close the debate, but yielded for a half an hour to

Mr. Boutwell, who proceeded to address the House against the joint resolution.

Bold Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, July 20.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon some bold thief entered Kinsley & Co.'s Express office, No. 11 State street, and stole a box from a desk in Mr. Kinsley's private office, in the rear of the business room. The box contained certificates of 456 shares Adams Express Company stock; one share Boston, Newport, and New York Company's stock; 85 shares Aquidneck National Bank; a check on the same bank for nearly $100; and about $2500 in bank notes. The stock certificates cannot be negotiated, and the available funds the thief obtained do not exceed $3000.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—A party of Philadelphia Councilmen arrived here yesterday, and were met by a delegation of the Cincinnati Councils, and escorted to various points of interest in the city. They leave for Louisville to-day.

The *Commercial* has a despatch, stating that the Hon. Thomas Ewing has written a letter endorsing the Philadelphia Convention.

Mutiny Among the Colored Troops on Folly Island.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—A mutiny occurred last night among a portion of the negro troops on Folly Island, which was suppressed after one of the mutineers had been killed and two wounded. The rest of the mutineers were brought to the city to-night under guard.

Accident to an Editor.

TROY, July 20.—Mr. A. Forida, editorially connected with the *Daily Times* of this city accidentally fell from the third story of the Phœnix Hotel, at Lansingburg, last night, and will probably die.

Sailing of the Steamship "Atlanta."

NEW YORK, July 20.—The steamship *Atlanta* sailed to-day for Europe. Among her passengers is George A. Townsend, who goes out as a correspondent of the New York *World* with the Italian army.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton firm. Flour dull, and 5@10 cents lower; sales of 5000 barrels at $5·85@9 90 for State; $8 20@12·15 for Ohio; and $5 85@9 for Western; Southern drooping, 200 barrels sold at $9·65@15 75; Canadian easier, 20) bbls. sold at $8 45@12 40. Wheat very dull and declining. Corn firm. Pork dull at $31·25@31 37½ for mess. Lard firm at 18@20½c. Whisky dull, but unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Illinois Central 124½; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 105; Reading, 110¼; Hudson River, 110¾; Canton Company 115½; Virginia 6s, 82½; Missouri 6s 79½; Erie, 65½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54; United States Coupons of 1868 124; do 1862, 106⅜; do. 1865, 105; 10-40s, 98⅞; Treasury 7·30s, 102⅞@103⅞; Gold, 150¼. Sterling Exchange quiet; sight bills 10⅞ per cent. premium.

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Uretera Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.
Price, Remedy. One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " $2, " " $5.
The Cherokee "Cure," "Remedy," and "Injection" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money in place of these. Be not deceived. If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief hereto ore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in *perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf3rp No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

REMOVAL.
THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.
IS REMOVED TO
No. 112 South FOURTH Street.
7 11 12trp FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
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CORRUPTIONS OF ENGLISH JOURNALISTS.

An Inside View of the "London Times."

Mr. Slidell had made the acquaintance of Baron Ermile d'Erlanger of Paris, a Jewish banker, who had a branch house in Frankfort, conducted by his brother, Raphael d'Erlanger. This firm was recommended by Slidell as a suitable agency for bringing out the loan, and the contract was given them by Mr. Memminger. D'Erlanger began preparations for putting it on the market in February, 1863. He desired to issue it in England, France, Holland, and Germany at the same time, to bring to the Confederacy the financial support of Europe. The considerations were political as well as financial. He found some difficulty, however, in obtaining English agents. It was offered to other bankers, but was refused. He found willing agents at last in Messrs. John Henry Schroeder & Co. and the firm of Messrs. Lawrence, Son & Pearce. In Liverpool Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. had been acting as agents of the Confederacy, and the management was placed in their hands. Schroeder's agents in Amsterdam managed it there, while D'Erlanger's branch house in Frankfort brought it out in that city. D'Erlanger himself manipulated it in Paris.

D'Erlanger and Mr. Beer, of his firm, visited England, and arranged matters with Mason, Spence, and with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., all of whom were acting as agents of the Confederacy. A special agent had been appointed by the Rebel Government to take charge of the loan—General C. J. McRae, who was on his way from Richmond to Paris; but as the needs of the Confederacy were urgent, the loan was opened before his arrival.

The support of the press was secured—all but two or three papers being brought, through the agency of Mr. De Leon, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Spence, to praise the Confederacy, cry down the Union, and urge recognition by France and England as the surest way to put an end to the war.

The correspondence in my possession between the parties opens on the 1st of March. Mr. Spence, sitting in his parlor in the Burlington Hotel, Old Burlington street, London, writes to Baron d'Erlanger, who is in Paris, asking for a copy of the contract.

D'Erlanger did not place a very high estimate on the ability of Mr. Spence as a financial manager; but as he was the correspondent of the *Times*, and commercial agent of the Confederacy, thought best not to offend him. Spence, on the other hand, saw an opportunity to make money. A week later, on the 6th of March, he wrote thus to D'Erlanger:—

"You said something in the last interview of £50,000 of the stock. If it had occurred to you to put down to me that quantity at the gross price of seventy-seven, I should be disposed to consider it, looking to the advantage to all concerned of having a common interest."

As the loan was issued at 90, this proposal of Mr. Spence to take it at 77—giving him a margin of 13 per cent. under the contract price—was, in the language of bankers, "a shave" for his services as correspondent of the *Times*, a transaction upon which more light will be thrown further on in this history.

The loan was put upon the market on the 19th of March. Fifteen per cent. was to be paid at the time of subscribing. The stock was limited to three million pounds sterling ($15,000,000), but so desirous were Englishmen to take it, that the applications were for £9,000,000 ($45,000,000).

On the evening of the 19th, Mr. Spence wrote to D'Erlanger of its success in Liverpool:—

"All goes well here. The cotton trade take it up with strong interest, and it will come out for large sums. I applied very early for £20,000, and thought I should have been the first, but found P—— was before me, with his £100,000. You will have a lot of applications in London from the stags—that is, those who join to sell at the premium. Here we have class of that kind, and our applicants, as in Manchester being more *bona fide*, will, as a rule, take a day or two to digest its merits. The market closed here at 4½—quite high enough for the first day."

On the next day, the 20th, Mr. Spence writes:—

"We shall very much exceed a million here, I think, by noon to-morrow. The political effect will be enormous. It is the recognition of the South by the intelligence of Europe."

On the 21st, congratulations were received by D'Erlanger from Slidell, who was in London. "Allow me to congratulate you," said he "on your *magnific* success. Apart from the direct advantages of the affair, it cannot fail to give prestige to your house."

"The Emperor himself, through the medium of his Chef de Cabinet," wrote D'Erlanger to Memminger, "complimented us upon the great success; a proof with what interest the operation had been received by all friends of the South."

Notwithstanding the "intelligence of Europe" had rushed to secure it, bankers of respectability—men who prized honor and integrity above pounds and pence—stood aloof, for they remembered that Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the slaveholding Confederacy, was a repudiator. No allegation against him had been made through the press, but the *Times* came to the rescue before the attack. On the 19th, the day on which the loan was issued, Mr. Sampson, editor of the city article, said:—

"Those among the English people who are still suffering from Mississippi repudiation will, perhaps, view with wonder and regret the negotiation of a loan for a Government of which Mr. Jefferson Davis, by whom that repudiation was defended in his place in Congress, is the head. But the Southern Confederacy includes Virginia, Georgia, and other honorable States, and it is by the prospect of what the Confederacy will do as a whole that people will make their calculation. The reasoning that would exclude the South from a loan on account of Mississippi, would apply equally to the North, since the North embraces Michigan. It would also have applied to the United States loans negotiated while Mississippi was a State of the Union, and especially while Mr. Jefferson Davis was an influential member of the Federal Government, and regarded with high favor by all the Northern population, by whom the remarks of the *Times* on his financial views were then declared to be nothing but the outpourings of British rancor."

The State of Mississippi had obtained the money in London on the solemn pledge of the faith of the State, and loaned it to the citizens; but the State had broken its pledge, repudiated the debt, and Mr. Jeff. Davis eulogized the proceeding! The Courts of the State decreed in 1842 that the debt was valid, and the decision was reaffirmed in 1853. Jeff. Davis was then Secretary of War, and through his efforts and influence the State continued to repudiate the claims of the British bondholders. In 1863 Mississippi was indebted to Englishmen not only for the principal, $5,000,000, but for twenty-five years of unpaid interest, yet, notwithstanding this, the *Times*, eating its words of other days, came before the English people with a certificate of character for the repudiator, also publishing one from Slidell. "I am inclined to think," wrote Slidell, "that the people in London confound Mr. Reuben Davis, whom I have always understood to have taken the lead on the question of repudiation, with President Jefferson Davis. I am not aware that the latter was ever identified with the question."

The *Times*, commenting upon Slidell's letter, said:—

"It is satisfactory to find that the friends of the President of the Confederate States are anxious to free him from the charge of having been an advocate of the repudiation which has now been practised for exactly a quarter of a century by the State of Mississippi.

"Should it turn out that there has been a mistake, the announcement will be hailed with warm gratification."

It was necessary, for the success of the loan, to show that the South was sure of obtaining its independence, and while the editor of the city article was whitewashing Jeff. Davis, the editor in chief was assuring the public that the Union was forever broken up.

Thus wrote Mr. Delaine, the editor in chief, on the 19th:—

"So far as it is concerned, the once United States are a mere heap of loose materials, a caldron of molten stuff, ready to receive whatever form fortune may determine. In that vast mass are two centres, which severally strive to give law and order to the whole. At Washington a body of men, not without courage, ability, and enterprise are laboring, not to restore the Union—they might as well try to restore the Heptarchy—but to reconquer what has been lost, and, let the worst come to worst, to establish a military power."

On the 27th another leader was given to American affairs. Said the editor:—

"As to the final issue of the war, all the world, except some politicians, soldiers, and contractors at Washington and New York, have made up their minds. Excepting a few disappointed gentlemen of Republican tendencies, we all expect, we nearly all wish, success to the Confederate cause."

And again on the 28th:—

"There was room enough for two States on one continent could the Americans but have believed it. We do not affect to be surprised at the course they have taken. It was natural that a blow should be struck for the Union; but all Europe has long seen that the Union could never be restored."

That men act from motives is a fundamental truth of moral philosophy. Why the *Times* gave such earnest advocacy to the slaveholders may be inferred from what follows. Opening now the correspondence of D'Erlanger with the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, we read, under date of June 6, 1863:—

"A great margin had to be given to interest the newspapers, pay commissions, and captivate the opinions of those who treated the loan and its support as a question of profit and loss."

And further on, in the same letter:—

"Thanks to great pecuniary sacrifices made, and the support of all newspapers, the subscriptions for the loan surpassed our own expectations. It reached five times the amount of the loan, and success made everybody friends."

At a later date, J. Henry Schroeder & Co., in a note marked "private," writes to D'Erlanger:—

"For the advertisements in the *Times*, through Mr. Sampson, and later on in the *Index*, concerning the payment of the coupons, we shall do the needful."

Thus, from the statement of D'Erlanger, we learn that the *Times*, upon which John Bull pins his faith, was not only by sympathy, but through interest, the advocate of the loan and of the Slaveholders' Confederacy. Its financial articles and its leaders were written to the order of D'Erlanger. By the aid of the *Times*, a Parisian Jew, taking advantage of the expressed sympathy for the South, by lords, members of Parliament, bankers, business men, and adventurers, and of the general gullibility of the British public, was able to secure a subscription of forty-five million dollars—or thirty million in excess of the loan! We have seen that the Liverpool correspondent of the *Times* had been quieted by a commission of £6500 ($30,000)—not for services rendered, but, as thus explained in D'Erlanger's letter to Memminger, written on the 8th of July, 1863:—

"When our loan contract was coming back from America, this gentleman (Mr. Spence) wanted to interfere in the matter, by all means, and claimed a partnership to the contract of one-sixth, under the pretense that he was the financial agent of the Confederate Government in England, and that our making the loan had put him out of business which he might otherwise have transacted for the South. We knew that Mr. Spence wrote frequently for the *Times*, that as a public writer he could do a great deal of harm if not any good. We succeeded in escaping his intrusion, and when I had made arrangements to bring out the loan in England, I followed his invitation to arrange matters with him in Liverpool, and went down there myself. I gave him £50,000 of the loan at seventy-seven, taking them back at ninety, which gave him a commission as profit of £6500."

These extracts from D'Erlanger's correspondence will show that the London *Times* was in the service and pay of Jeff. Davis during the Rebellion.

On the evening of the 23d, Lord Campbell called up the American question in Parliament, making a speech in favor of recognizing the Confederacy. He spoke of the remarkable success of the loan as a proof that the English public was ready to aid the South. The loan being thus bolstered, went up to four and a half per cent. premium.

Mr. McRae having arrived in France, there was a meeting of distinguished Rebels in Paris on the 4th of June, at D'Erlanger's banking-house. Mason, Slidell, L. J. C. Lamar—who had been purchasing supplies in London for the Confederacy—and McRae, all were present. The object of the meeting was to consider the financial condition of the Confederate Government in Europe. The total debts of the Confederacy abroad for cannon, arms, ships, and supplies, at that time, were put down at £1,741,000 ($8,705,000). "At the same time," reads the correspondence, "Ermile d'Erlanger & Co. furnished the meeting with a full statement concerning the loan. According to which £1,850,000 ($9,250,000) of the loan is in circulation, a part of which is full paid, having been subscribed for by the creditors of the Government."

The balance of £1,500,000 was in the hands of D'Erlanger for disposal. In a letter written two days later, on the 6th, by D'Erlanger to Memminger, we learn how there happened to be so large an amount of the stock on hand. Unfavorable news from America caused a feeling of uneasiness, and speculative holders began to sell at depreciated rates.

"An arrangement," says D'Erlanger, "was thereupon entered into with Mr. Mason, and heartily approved by Mr. Slidell, which enabled us to buy for the Government £1,000,000 of the stock; but so eager was the speculation that this did not suffice, and the sum had to be extended to £1,500,000. This operation had its effect, and better tidings helped the market."

On the 13th of June McRae wrote to D'Erlanger a sharp letter, charging him with "unauthorized proceedings." D'Erlanger was playing a good game for himself.

"These important modifications of the contract," wrote McRae, "have in every case inured to the benefit of the contractors."

D'Erlanger replied on the same day, saying:—"The operation (the repurchase of the stock) was not conducted on any selfish ground, but for the political feeling attached to the loan." It made no difference to D'Erlanger whether he bought or sold on Government account, so long as he received his commissions. He objected, however, to receiving the full amount of his commission in bonds; he must have part cash.

"We should," wrote he, "be under too heavy an outlay if we had to take the $150,000 commission in bonds." This commission, therefore, up to the 15th of June, 1863, had reached the nice little sum of $750,000.

D'Erlanger, having disposed of the stock to good advantage, was anxious to bring out a second loan on the same terms. In a letter written to Memminger on the 8th of July, we find out what those terms were.

"We are ready," said he, "to make a new loan contract, taking exactly the terms of the old contract, and engaging to divide with the Government the profits to be realized, between the rate of 77 and the issue price."

The loan then on the market was issued at 90, which gave D'Erlanger a commission of 13 per cent., a portion of which, doubtless, went into the pocket of Slidell. D'Erlanger was fearful that the success of the loan would bring proposals from other banking houses. "We wish," said he, "that the circumstance of our names being the first connected with a large financial transaction for the Government in Europe shall tell in our favor, and that a preference shall be granted to us, which we are quite ready to merit, by making better terms to the Government than any other respectable house may offer."

At a later date, in December, the correspondence is in regard to the purchase of boats for the Government, in which the Paris banker takes the part of "Shylock."

"Well, then, it now appears you need my help;
Go to, then; you come to me, and you say—
Shylock, we would have moneys."

McRae wanted £200,000 on Government account, and applied to D'Erlanger, whose terms will be seen from the following extract from McRae's letter:—

"Your proposition amounts to this:—That the Government should pay 100 per cent. for the use of £200,000, for probably less than six months, with no risk on the part of the lenders, as the £650,000 of bonds deposited, and the loss on the boats purchased with the sum lent, would protect them against loss in any event. My proposition was to pay 88½ for £200,000, for a period of probably ten or twelve months. This I considered sufficiently favorable for the lenders, as they would have been secured by the deposit of £383,333 of bonds, and a lien on the boats."

The American people, doubtless, care very little who among Rebel agents and manipulators of the loan, or who of the bondholders made or lost money, and I pass over the details of the interesting correspondence. That D'Erlanger managed it shrewdly for his own benefit is very evident. He charged interest, commission, and exchange on all the stock passing through his hands. In the transaction, £140,000, raised from the sale of bonds, was set aside as "caution money" by Mason and Slidell, who wished, for political considerations, to keep the stock at par. D'Erlanger charged commission on the repurchase of this stock, although he held it in his own name, and received interest on the same. McRae was not then in Europe, but upon arriving he refused to ratify the act of Mason and Slidell, but made a proposition to D'Erlanger that the banker should place £704,000 of unsold stock. It is not stated what commission he was to receive. The agreement was verbal, and D'Erlanger was to forfeit £140,000 if the stock was not placed at the end of six months. The months rolled away, and the stock was not placed, and D'Erlanger, instead of paying his forfeiture, held on to the £140,000 of caution money, and helped himself to the interest from Government funds in his hands. McRae had no redress except to appeal to Memminger. D'Erlanger wrote a honeyed letter to the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, and offered to "compromise" by giving up one-half. McRae finally accepted terms from D'Erlanger. What they were is not stated, but McRae writes a doleful letter to the banker, saying that he is afraid Memminger and Davis will censure him. D'Erlanger seems to have wound McRae round his finger at will.

Schroeder & Co. were in the "ring" with D'Erlanger, and received commission and brokerage on the entire amount of the loan, £3,000,000. D'Erlanger, Schroeder, and McRae each took £50,000 of stock in the "Franco-English Steam Navigation Company," which was to bring out cotton on Government account. D'Erlanger fixed the date of issuing the bonds, and thus brought advantage to himself. Among the payments made through Mr. Mason were £55,000 to Captain Crenshaw, £26,000 to Captain North, £38,000 to Captain Maury, £31,000 to Captain Bulloch and Mr. Spence. A portion of these sums went into the hands of the Lairds for the rams which they were building. Isaac Campbell & Co. received £515,000 ($2,575,000). This firm took £150,000 of the loan. Bonds to the amount of £117,000 were converted into cotton. It appears that D'Erlanger endeavored to sweep these into his drag-net, and obtain commission and brokerage wholly unauthorized.

Since the close of the war the British holders of the loan have called upon D'Erlanger for an account of his operations, but can obtain no satisfaction. They have despatched an agent to the United States, appealing to the magnanimity of the Federal Government for an adjustment and payment of their claims. Such insolent audacity has been promptly rebuked by Mr. Seward. Marvellous their stupidity and effrontery—to ask pay for the coals on which they sought to roast us, for the rope that was to strangle the young giant of the West, whose growth they had beheld with alarm, and whose power they feared! As is evident from the correspondence in my possession, the whole scheme was well contrived and manipulated by Slidell and D'Erlanger for the benefit of themselves, and also of Campbell & Co., Schroeder & Co., Spence, the Lairds, and McRae, who, by the aid of the London *Times*, and "all the *papers*," were able to fleece the English aristocracy out of fifteen million dollars.

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5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES,
7'30s —SEVEN-THIRTIES
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AUCTION SALES.

N O T I C E.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A. pages 553-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1859 in mortgage book E, page 170 etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER, Attorney at Law, No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 60, for paving $44·60, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 18 feet by 26 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P. December T., 1865, No 49, for paving $39·78 lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving $55·84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same C. P., March T., 1866 No. 2 for paving, $24·72 lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No 3, for paving, $25·23, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·3, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866 No. 5, for paving, $24·27, lot south side of Brown street 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6 for paving, $24·22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 30 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 t3m*

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to
CAROLINE SWIFT,
P. S. JACOBY,
Executors.
PHILADELPHIA June 1, 1866. 7 6 tut*

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All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 1y0m

AUCTION SALES.

N O T I C E.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds etc. in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B." pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known (and as "The Intersection") is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

N O T I C E.

I, R. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861 in mortgage book E, page 400, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia

R. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas it was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described or any part thereof at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee will on the 7th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees west thirty nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866. HAMILTON SPENCER, Trustee
6 29 t16t

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 4 wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificate should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

LONGWORTH'S
CELEBRATED
CATAWBA WINES.
J. W HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT,
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M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

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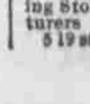
UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers
CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

BUMPTIOUSNESS.

"Bumptiousness" will, we hope, be found in all future editions of English dictionaries. It is a capital word, conveying in its sound almost as good an intimation of its meaning as could be compressed into an ordinary definition. Bumptiousness is an inflation of the mind, a disease analagous to "mumps" upon the body—"an healthy and repulsive swellings or protuberances." We use the word in describing the manners and feelings of the man who is not wise enough to see that real importance is self-supporting, and who is therefore continually at strife with his neighbors through his exertions to maintain a dignity which, in whatever degree it may actually belong to him, will take very good care of itself.

> "We rise in glory as we sink in pride:
> Where boasting ends there dignity begins."

Bumptiousness is a weakness or vice which is exhibited on various grounds; and happily it can be illustrated as well by pleasant contrasts as by disagreeable examples. Its most common form is purse-pride; yet although so general, this is held to be so vulgar that comment upon it seems hardly worth while. We cannot, however, resist the temptation of putting upon record the following instance in which purse-pride met with a ludicrous retribution. The only liberty taken with the facts is the change of names, the initial letters being, however, necessarily unaltered.

Mr. Bumblebee's father was a respectable tradesman, whose business since his death has been carried on for the benefit of his widow and family. The Bumblebee fils, of whom we are about to tell, had the benefit of a good start as a city merchant on a small scale; and although never known to evince any disgust at money produced for him at the parent shop, he conceived a rapidly increasing disgust for the establishment itself. He objected to his wife's ever calling there to see his mother, and he very rarely visited the place himself. When the good old soul, the Dowager Bumblebee, wished to visit her upstart son, she was desired to hire a fly for the purpose; because, of all commonplace things, there was none which Mr. Bumblebee abominated more than the sight of a cab being driven up to his little villa. We need hardly add that when Mrs. Bumblebee, with that devoted love that only mothers know, condescended to humor her son's stupid pride, it never occurred to him to pay the expense of the fly, or even the difference between the cost of it and that of the detested cab.

Mr. Bumblebee became the father of a boy—to his own delight, very probably, but to the great misfortune, we should think, of the boy, who was to be brought up under the influence of such puffy grandeur. In the absence of his father, this infant Bumblebee was taken suddenly and most dangerously ill; and as his mother held strict notions respecting the baptismal regeneration of infants, she sent hastily for the clergyman to perform the rite of private baptism. Upon the father's return home, his wife explained the circumstances, and showed him the baptismal certificate:—"Charles Adolphus Bumblebee." "Charles Adolphus!" he exclaimed, "why, I told you Adolphus Charles! O Mary, Mary, what have you done! Charles Adolphus Bumblebee—C. A. B.! why, as long as the boy lives he'll be called Cab!"

Bumptiousness, grounded upon superiority of rank, is of much the same nature as that last spoken of. Pride on account of ancestry should surely have been extirpated when Tennyson wrote his "Lady Clara Vere de Vere:"—

> "Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
> From yon blue heavens above us bent,
> The grand old gardener and his wife
> Smile at the claims of long descent."

Yet bumptiousness on the part of those who hold high social rank is the least unreasonable, because of the power which the rank confers; but it is just because of the reality of the power that this sort of bumptiousness is the most rare.

Some years ago, we had occasion to call upon an English earl. It is true, we did not go with a begging-letter, or, indeed, to ask him any favor at all. Still our business was so simple, and the time it would occupy was so short, that if he had kept us standing opposite to him, we should not have thought it all extraordinary or unreasonable. Indeed, if we were guided by the standard of one or two of our bumptious acquaintances, we should be satisfied that there was no position in the room less elevated than the sideboard which it would have been proper for his lordship to have taken up. How they would have stared when, with the quiet air that would be natural to a gentleman upon a friendly introduction—with an affability that presented no appearance of either effort or condescension—he walked to a corner of the room, and brought a chair for us to the side of his own! He knew that to put on importance would be vulgar and stupid; and he knew, too, that, by acting otherwise he did not lessen his power of assuming the rigidity of his rank, if any one were so foolish as to presume upon his courtesy.

"Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King." Eh? "Honor all men. * * * Honor the King?" We read them both in the same breath; we write them in the same dip of ink! The self-same verb is used in both instances. Here is a poser for bumptious people; for those who toady to the high, and are vainly pompous towards the poor. The consideration to be shown to a king is, after all, only an extra portion of the consideration that is due to all. The difference is in measure, not in kind; but if any might be expected from this honor, it is those who do not show it—just as intolerant people have obviously no right to claim toleration.

The appropriateness of the anecdote must be our apology, if any is needed, for referring to the oft-told tale of Sir Philip Sidney, who, after receiving his death-wound, declined a draught of water in favor of a common soldier borne past him in the last agonies of dissolution. For our own part, we admire not so much his fortitude in the face of death, for that has been often seen; nor yet his self-denial, when regarded apart from the man upon whom the generous favor was conferred; but what we admire intensely is the utter reverse of bumptiousness which he displayed; for he refused the cool draught, not in favor of a suffering friend or a wounded officer, but for the sake of a common soldier—a "fellow"—of whom scores could be impressed. Though inheriting his father's rank, and living in an age when right had much less chance against might than in the present day, he recognized in the humble soldier a brother. Their parts on earth were played out, and they were both fitting to a state wherein the hollow distinctions of external rank theretofore observable between them would be unrecognized—cared for as little as whether in a dead dog we notice the ragged back of a St. Giles cur or the cuddled loins of a Belgravian poodle. It is dog and dog, man and man, after all.

> "All the distinctions of this little life
> Are quite cutaneous, foreign to the man."

How grand is he who foresees this so clearly that it influences not simply his dying hour, but the whole tenor of his life; who is seen to be "the perfect gentleman" by the uniformity (at least, when unprovoked) of his manners and tone of voice to all with whom he comes in contact, whether rich or poor, servant or employer. This is no fanciful ideal. We have met such not unfrequently; and those whose outward demeanor is of this kind are always the readiest to be just in their dealings and generous in their sympathies, the least selfish, the most benevolent.

We know one who receives his six or seven hundred a year in a large public office, where, if he was bumptiously disposed, there are only three or four others whom he would consider as of sufficient standing to converse with. Yet he shows equal regard to all who do nothing to forfeit it; and the families of the messengers, and their sicknesses and their wants, are the objects of his cordial inquiries and kind consideration. And why should it not be so? The burden of proof surely lies upon those who fancy it should not.

The wheels of business would whirl round more smoothly, and more rapidly, too, if this sympathizing conduct was more general on the part of masters of all kinds towards those whom they employ. We know a gentleman who feels this so thoroughly, and practices it so consistently, that a "servants' party" at Christmas has been an institution of the house. He has even arrived at the conclusion that it is rather desirable that a servant girl should have a recognized and respectable beau than not. Indeed, to one of his domestics a guardsman of ascertained respectability is an authorized visitor; and when the officers of his regiment—good fellows that they were—got up a ball for their men at St. James' Hall, Mary was sent there dressed for the occasion in her young mistress' opera cloak. A windfall of three hundred pounds has not tempted her to leave a family in which she is treated with kindness and consideration.

In a work on "British Husbandry," one—probably the most neglected of the very valuable series of books published as the Library of Useful Knowledge, the following remark occurs, which, if not so applicable now as it was thirty years ago, is still a great deal too much so:—

"Nothing is more remarkable than the overbearing behavior which the middle class of Englishmen—especially the agricultural class—generally exhibit towards their inferiors."

At a small railway station in Normandy we saw a blouse lounging upon the crossing gate, and a Frenchman, whom we in England should describe as a gentleman, "most respectably dressed," wished to make an inquiry of him, and before doing so raised his hat. Now it is hardly an English custom for one man to raise his hat to another, even if his equal in wordly position, and we see no sufficient reason for desiring that the custom should prevail; but in France, where it is the practice for gentlemen to lift their hats to each other, it charmed us very much in the instance we have named, to see that, even towards a man so much his "inferior," this French gentleman felt none of the bumptiousness which we have seen not a few times displayed in country places in England towards agricultural laborers; they are bellowed at across the road, and, it may be, sworn at, if the poor clowns do not understand a question, or cannot give an intelligent answer.

Let no one say that, if French gentlemen treat peasants and inferiors with courtesy, they only foster the revolutionary spirit often displayed in that country, and encourage the cries of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." The case is just the reverse. This courtesy and these cries are but the impressions and echoes of the fearful lesson which was given seventy years ago to the old imperious aristocrats of France, neglectful of duties and devoid of sympathy; and the contrary between them and some landowners in England is not so great as can be desired, while the families of farm-laborers are so often found huddled in two, or, perhaps, three-roomed cottages, although in the country there are building sites and building materials in abundance. It may please a good many people to read of pastoral scenes and model swains in the poems of the last century, but the realities of village life are very different. Nor can we wonder at the grossest immorality prevailing in country-places under circumstances in which it is so impossible to observe the primary decencies of human life.

Bumptiousness, again, is exhibited sometimes on the score of superior attainments. But whereas bumptiousness on the ground of riches, or birth, or station, is often found to exist in individuals who really do possess these worldly advantages, bumptiousness on the score of attainments is found with comparative rarity among persons whose attainments are of any real importance. We are, indeed, conscious that in forming estimates of society the tendency is to form one's general conclusions too hastily. Still, we are confident that the particular sort of bumptiousness of which we are now speaking sprouts the most freely just where there is the least reason for it; for there is no truer saying than that the more a man knows, the more he finds he has yet to learn, and therefore the distance by which he has outstripped others appears to him to be less important than it did some years before. This is the only frame of mind which is compatible with increase in knowledge: and when a man appears to be too proud to learn any more, it is pretty certain that he is too stupid to be taught any more.

Ask a really clever man for information, and the chances are that you will receive it in a manner that pleases and impresses you. Ask your question of some bumptious beginner, and mark the self-satisfied air which he exhibits, the sneering "nahs" with which he meets your doubts, and the condescension which he affects in delivering his dicta, evidently wishing to convey an impression of how much more he knows, but does not think it worth while to impart to you. You may really forgive the poor creature's bumptiousness in consideration of the amusement which it affords; you perhaps call him a cock-sparrow, but you fool the bird.

To gain information as to a certain national school, we once asked a young servant-of-all-work, in the demurest manner, whether she had been taught there. To our astonishment, we found we had affronted her. "Not she, indeed, she had not been to those common places, but to schools where they charged sixpence or a shilling a week!" Similarly, the less of education and of general knowledge that is requisite for any particular calling or profession, the more prone are its followers to undervalue every other; just as in Edward Irving's prime a shoemaker said of him that he was "a sensible man," because (as it happened) "he understood about leather." Such men often speak as if they thought the music of the spheres was largely owing to their dull thump, thump, thump upon a single note.

Again: bumptiousness in attainments is exhibited the most frequently by those who have risen through fortuitous circumstances rather than hard, thoughtful work. The rapidity of their rise is naturally much more present to their mind than are the adventitious circumstances to which it has been mainly owing; being, therefore, impressed with an idea of the greatness of their abilities, they fall into the habit of showing themselves off. They like to spar with those they meet on business, and they discuss subjects with, apparently, the primary intention of letting you see what remarkably quick and clever people they are. They seek a reputation for infallibility, and it is ludicrous to see what an amount of torturing argument they will brave rather than confess themselves to be in error; and yet even gods and goddesses were wrong sometimes. Continued practice of that sort certainly often gives such men an amount of cuteness, or monkey-sharpness; but this is as far removed from the state of mind of a well-informed man as it is from the manners of a gentleman. The most quiet, gentlemanly man we have ever met on business is a Q. C. in a walk of the legal profession in which a silk gown has rarely, if ever, before been seen; learned and astute to a degree that surprises all, and yet equally courteous in his conversations with every comer, whether a learned brother, a solicitor, or a clerk.

We do not expect to find bumptiousness among clergymen. It is so diametrically opposite to Christianity, that they are enabled to repress it not only by honesty in their convictions, but also by a regard to outward consistency. When it shows itself in spite of these two motives, it is discreditable indeed. A "sidesman" mildly suggested, not long ago, to a popular clergyman, that if his sermons took less than five-and-fifty minutes in delivery they might be equally beneficial, and would, he knew, be more pleasing to many of his congregation. The pastor sprang indignantly from his chair, and replied that this was a matter which he settled with his conscience and his God! Now here was a very bumptious clergyman indeed, and we hope that he may find himself at his next remove in the midst of a very bumptious congregation, or of a chapter who will stand none of such fatuous airs.

We know, on the other hand, an estimable clergyman who, through his anxiety to keep the peace with every one, added to his labors, has been worked and worried into congestion of the brain—worried by nothing so much as by a faction organized by a few bumptious well-to-do parishioners on account of their individual preferences as regards musical arrangements. If they now allow themselves to believe that they have caused or accelerated his malady, we will suppose they are sorry for it. Yet speaking generally, and without any reference to this particular case, it is too true that when a man abandons himself to bumptious impulses, no matter in what respect, there is no annoyance and hardly any suffering that he will hesitate in causing to others if they stand in the way of his puffy pride. Cruelty is the natural issue of unchecked bumptiousness, and in a man's tumid efforts to establish or increase his "importance," there is no sacrifice that he will not impose upon you—if he can.

It may help to cure a man's bumptiousness to see how unbecoming and unreasonable it is, and how unreal is the impression which he fancies he produces upon his fellow-men by such self exaltation. But probably the only effectual cure is the opening of his eyes to the fact, that although he may agree very well with his bumptious cronies in their perking criticisms upon others, those cronies pick him to pieces in his absence in the same paltry manner, his attainments, his family, his purse, his position, and his person, down to his very boots.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Maryland, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stores, Anchors, Boats, etc., belonging to them, now on board, viz.:—

THE "JOHN ADAMS."

Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

THE "ACHILLES."

Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 21 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

THE "MAYFLOWER."

Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 174 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "ISLAND CITY."

Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 33 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 33 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "JOHN S. IDE."

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 132 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 4 feet 3 inches; has one high pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1800 barrels; in fine condition, and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their draving but little water are fine market boats now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, June 18 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.

JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth18t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—
(3000) THREE THOUSAND WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchaser must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
7 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS .... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 19th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
7 16 4t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol in any form its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Wellknown and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists. 6 16s13t

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles B. Graham, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
Randolph Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1128 Walter street.
R. G. Marsh, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Cadwell, No. 1682 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 19 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 238 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 221 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
J. F. Thomas, No. 126 South Sixth street.
William Burns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginn's rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system.

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

DR. HYLTON'S Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief, but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends I am now a well man and able to attend daily to my business.

Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 441 VINE Street. 5 24 thsm2m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 260 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

Separate Sealed Proposals, to be endorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at the Washington Navy Yard, viz.:—

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1½ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1¼ inch diameter and 13½ inches long.

40,000 (forty thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.

5000 (five thousand) pounds 3½ inch round Bar Iron, refined.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 3⅛ inch round Bar Iron.

1500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 1⅝ inch round Bar Iron.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 2½ inch round Bar Iron.

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
7 19 6t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, June 30, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will be received at the Bureau until 10 A. M. 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be likewise received for the delivery of 12,000 tons of the same quality of coal to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve to itself the right to purchase forthwith at the contractor's risk and expense that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delays in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of coal, in the quantity or quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Place.)
(Date.) (Signed) A. B.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th of June, 1866, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, that on this —— day of —— A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and —— ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee, and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz.:—

—— —— $——.
—— —— $——.

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz. The said —— ——, $——, the said —— ——, $——.

Witness my hand:— G. H., Assessor. 6 29 4t

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kenoah Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all or either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths tp

THE TURF.

Great Saddle Race on the Fashion Course Yesterday—Dexter the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Unprecedented Trotting—Time, 2 24¼, 2 19, 2·22.

The great sweepstakes match for $3000, mile heats, three in five, under saddle, between Dexter, General Butler, and Toronto Chief, came off yesterday afternoon, at the Fashion Course, Long Island. The attendance was quite large and orderly; the track in fine condition for fast time, and the roads approaching the course were free from dust, owing to the rain and wind storm the day previous. For a long time past this match has created much interest and speculation in the society known as turfites, as well as reaching the business portions of the city, and even as far as being the topic of conversation in the parlors of some of our wealthiest citizens. The past week, on any favorable occasion, pool-selling had prevailed to a heavy extent. All along, Dexter was held the favorite at two to one against the other two, notwithstanding Butler had done the mile in the same rig in 2·21, and was reported to be in fine mettle at the present time. Not so much was known of Toronto Chief, although he was made the second favorite, from the fact of his having trotted half a mile in 1·08½.

The race was not what might be termed a closely contested one, Dexter having it his own way; it, however, gave general satisfaction, and every one went away highly pleased at having seen the mile trotted in 2·19, which would afford something to talk over at future meetings, if nothing else.

First Heat.—Pools sold on the track on an average—Dexter $200 Toronto Chief, $75; Butler, $50. [illegible] rider of Dexter (Murphy) being mounted on Toronto Chief, doubtless had the effect of bringing the Chief into more favorable notice. W. Dobell, the rider of Dexter, was well known to all as a most finished jockey, but it was thought by many that he did not know the disposition of Dexter as well as Murphy did before the horse left the stables of Hiram Woodruff. Butler was ably ridden by J. L. Goff, who won the pool. The Chief was outside, and Dexter in the centre. At the second time of scoring, they got the word "go." Toronto Chief took up the lead, Butler next, and Dexter behind, acting strangely at first; reaching the turning, the Chief was leading Butler a full length. Dexter made a break, and was left at least ten lengths behind. He, however, soon settled down, and spread out in fine style, shortening the gap at the quarter-pole to four lengths. The Chief was leading Butler two lengths behind the leader; this, of course, left Dexter six lengths behind the leader—time, 36 seconds. A most splendid race was shown along the back-stretch, and the interest in Dexter, as he gradually closed up the gap, was most intense. Arriving at the half mile, the positions were—the Chief one length ahead of Butler, who was leading Dexter only half a length—time, 1·12½. Coming down the far stretch, from the half mile to the three-quarters, Dexter had pushed his white face to the front; then, at the turn into the home-stretch, they were all together. Butler made a good brush up the home-stretch to keep side by side with Dexter; the latter, however, was too swift for him, and carried Butler into a break just before reaching the judges' stand. Dexter won the heat by two lengths; the second place was given to Toronto Chief. Time, 2·24½.

Second Heat.—Any odds on Dexter. Pools sold:—Dexter, $210: Toronto Chief, $40; Butler, $30. Again, at the second attempt, they were got off on very even terms. At the turn Dexter was leading the Chief one length, who was one length ahead of Butler. These positions were unchanged to the quarter, only that Butler was three lengths in the rear of Dexter, who was leading the Chief a length. Time, 35½ seconds. No material change took place down the back-stretch; at the half, Dexter was two lengths in front of Toronto Chief, Butler one length behind, in 1·10. Then each of the horses were let out freely, Dexter widening the gap, with Butler making close tracks after the Chief. Each horse showed a tremendous burst of speed, as the time will show for itself. At the three-quarters Dexter was leading Butler four lengths, the latter having changed places with the Chief. Dexter had full swing up the home-stretch, and landed home in gallant form, five lengths ahead of Butler, the Chief being four lengths behind Butler; time 2·19, which, when announced, called forth a simultaneous burst of applause. This is the best time ever made in a match race, being a trifle less than Dexter's own fastest time—2·18 1-5th—against time, last year. The impression prevailed that had Dexter been crowded he could have made the heat in one or two seconds less time.

Third Heat.—No betting. Just after getting the word, the Chief and Butler both broke badly, allowing Dexter a lead of eight lengths. The Chief was steadied first and took second position, with Butler close handy. When nearing the quarter pole, Dexter, who was going at a flying gait, suddenly broke (running past that distance in thirty-four seconds). In the meantime the Chief had come close up to him and Butler slightly in the rear. Dexter was got down after losing considerably in distance, but before getting thoroughly steadied he again broke; Butler took up the lead. At the half the Chief had deprived Butler of the lead, being four lengths in the advance in 1·11, while Butler was five lengths ahead of Dexter. The very idea of Dexter winning this heat was looked upon as absurd. He, however, came down the far-stretch with wonderful rapidity, and at the three-quarters was only a length behind the Chief, having passed Butler. Toronto Chief broke soon after passing into the home-stretch, and Dexter took a commanding lead, and won the heat seven lengths ahead of Butler, who was leading the Chief a single length. Time—2·22. If the time had been taken from the spot where Dexter squared himself for the last third of a mile, the figures would doubtless appear almost fabulous. This was a glorious termination to the day's sport, and will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness such a performance. A spontaneous burst of cheers resounded throughout the enclosure when Dexter was declared the winner.

SUMMARY.

TROTTING.—Fashion Course, L. I.—Thursday, July 19; stake of $3,000, mile heats, three in five, under saddle:—

Dexter (W Dobell)	1	1	1
General Butler (J L. Goff	3	2	1
Toronto Chief (J. Murphy)	2	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0 36	1 12½	2·24½
Second heat	0 35½	1·10	2 19
Third heat	0 34	1·11	2 22

New York Herald.

Hottest Weather for a Century.

The following statement from Yale College will be read with interest:—

"This afternoon, at 3 P. M., my thermometer, suspended in the shade on the north side of the New Haven Hotel, indicated 103½ degrees, being the highest temperature known to have been obtained in New Haven since 1778, a period of eighty-nine years. The highest temperature recorded before the present season was 102 degrees, viz; June 24th, 1864. Previous to this the thermometer had been twice observed at 101 degrees, viz., in 1798; and there have been three other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 100 degrees, viz, in 1781, 1800, and 1845, making in all seven known instances in which a thermometer fairly exposed in the shade has risen to 100 degrees and upwards.

"The period just passed has been quite as remarkable for the long continuance of extreme heat, as for its intensity. Within a period of eleven days, the thermometer has risen five times to 95 degrees and upwards. Since 1778 there has been only one other instance in which the thermometer has risen to this height; five times during the same summer, viz., 1845; and these cases are spread over an interval of thirty-six days. During the same period, there have been but two other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 95 degrees, as many as four times during the same summer, viz., in 1780 and 1798.

The hottest month at New Haven since 1778 was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past thirty days has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825; so that we seem authorized in asserting that the heat of the recent period has been more intense, and the extreme heat has been longer continued, than has occurred before in eighty-nine years, and probably for a much longer period. E. LOOMIS."

"Yale College, July 17, 1866."

Fashionable Wedding.

A marriage in high life took place at Wesley Chapel, in Washington, a few days ago. The fortunate pair who were joined in the holy bands of wedlock, by the Rev. P. B. Brown, were Dr. J. M. Duncan France, of Washington, and Miss Lelia R. Sheed, daughter of Captain Sheed, of New Jersey. At the conclusion of the services, which were of the most impressive character, the happy groom and his attractive young bride received the warm congratulations and good wishes of those who composed the large and fashionable assemblage, and in company with the groomsman, Mr. Frank Jones, of the Pension Bureau, and the lovely and graceful bridesmaid, Miss Maggie B. France, niece of the groom, started for the depot, where, after again receiving the congratulations of their friends, they left on a bridal tour North, amid the sincerest wishes of all that nothing may occur to mar the bliss of the hymeneal state.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

AUCTION SALES.

P. ANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18 S No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 §

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D C., July 17, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,

the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)
9,000 feet matched flooring
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.
20,000 feet assorted lumber.
2,000 feet square timber 10 by 12.
40 kegs cut nails.
30 army wagons.
15 carts.
1 dead-horse wagon.
1 water wagon, iron.
6 hose carriages and reels.
12 sets harness (four horse).
20 sets harness (Ambulance)
15 sets cart harness.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters curry-combs, and horse-brushes.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks and paulins.
15 cooking stoves.
20 heating stoves.
1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks tables, chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
2 letter presses.
2 grindstones.
1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
50 ladders.
50 fire-hooks
8 platform scales, large.
4 counter scales.
4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
69 iron bedsteads.
300 blankets.
About 10 000 pounds grain sacks.
1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
1 set mathematical instruments.
1 spirit level and tripod.
1 surveyor's compass, large, etc.
About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1½, 1½, 2 and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.

ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

JAMES A EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11t

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

OFFICE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF FORTY-FIRST AND HAVERFORD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 20th instant.

The Books for the transfer of stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN, TREASURER.

7 11 12 14 16 18 20 21

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over two hundred and fifty Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 4 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM P. MILLER, Sole Manufacturer for the United States, Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 4 28 8p

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!! FLOORING! FLO RING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!! PLASTERING LATHS, AT REDUCED PRICES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH OAK PLK AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS. HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., No 2509 SOUTH STREET. 5 22 6mrp

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6-8 8-4, White Pine, seasoned
First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4 4, 5 4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canada) Pickets.
Shingles, Cedar and Pine, etc
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS, 5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING AMERICAN REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864.

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserve in the world; and will keep such articles as Vegetables Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish Milk, Pies etc etc, LONGER, DRIER AND COLDER, WITH LESS ICE, Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO., 6 20 1m Nos. 22 and 24 DOCK Street.

DRY GOODS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., 6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., 6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

6 9 stuth2m corner No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOT WEATHER,

[CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.]

Lawns, 25 28, 31, and 37½c.
Broche Organdies, 30c.
Mousseline a Soit, 30 and 35c.
Black ground Grenadines, 37½c.

ALL STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 7 18 3t Above Willow.

CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY, AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

9 1

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked Plaid Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Fancy, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts altered, repaired, and repaired, 6 §

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS AT MARSH & WARNOCK'S

(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),

No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of TOWELLING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Also, a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS and SWISS MUSLINS.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, LINEN TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS.

Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers and Housekeepers furnished at less than regular prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 7 18 3t Above Willow.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages) studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 12th of August, on presenting themselves to the President at Bethlehem on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. H. BUILEN & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President Bethlehem Pa. 7 13s 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils $250.

6 22 imw4m MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE "Evening Telegraph" Building, No. 108 South THIRD Street.

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen heaters etc Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC., RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO., S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

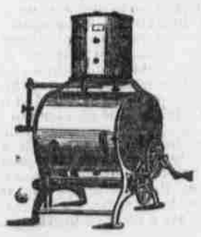
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

6 20 wfm2m5p

Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated FRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes at $7 25 per ton Also the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of CHESTNUT, Egg and Stove, at $6 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

FIFTH EDITION

THE FIRST RECONSTRUCTED STATE.

TENNESSEE IN THE UNION AGAIN

Her Senators and Representatives Admitted to Seats in Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

[LATER.]

The House has passed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee by a vote of 125 to 12. Even Mr. Stevens voted aye.

Very Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 20—Wheat active. Sales of 1000 bush. new red at $2 60@2 75. Corn dull. Flour very dull. Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 C & A 6s 83	90	50 sh Sch N pf	35½
$1500 City 6s, old gas	94	50 sh do	b60 36
$2500 do new	97	100 sh Sch Nav	27
$10,000 do mun	97	300 sh do	b30 27½
$100 Pa 6s	91	100 sh Read'g	b30 19½
$1500 U S 7 30s July	104½	100 sh do	s30 19½
200 sh McK & Elk	5½	100 sh do	b30 19½
10 sh Penn R	56	2 sh Leh Val	5 64½
200 sh Reading R R	55½	20 sh do	2d 65½
500 sh Ph & E	51½		

SECOND BOARD

$4500 City Gscw	97	200 sh St Nich Coal	2·69
10 sh Penn R	56	160 sh Ocean	5

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sold by CHAS. E. NEEDLES, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

SCHOOLFIELD'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA PILL

Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and this GASTRIC AND LIVER PILLS

Are the best remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, J. W. DALLAM & CO., 7 16 1m* SECOND AND CALLOWHILL

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 17 5t

CLOTHING.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL, 606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. (5 31 3m

$25 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing &c., in style unsurpassed. 4 7 2mrp FARR, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·00	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00	to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·00	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00	to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00	to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00	to 150
GENTS do do	5·00	to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

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ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

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Manufacturer of all kinds of

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